

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 106

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FRANCE PASSES FINANCE BILL BY BIG MAJORITY

Reluctantly and After Much Opposition Chamber Accepts Increased Sales Tax

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER THAN FOR YEARS

Chamber of Deputies Also Approves Capitation Levy, With a Minimum of 40 Francs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, April 1—After sitting all night with the determination to bring the protracted financial dispute to an end, the deputies leaped the chief hurdle approving the augmented sales tax in its modified form, thus giving Raoul Peret, the Finance Minister, what had been refused to Paul Doumer, and afterward adopted by 236 to 159 the Finance Bill as a whole, sending it at once to the Senate. For many months the Chamber of Deputies has expressed itself hostile to an increase of the tax, which is regarded as undemocratic, and against which the deputies took solemn pledges in 1922 elections.

Finance ministers have been overthrown and finance bills blocked because the government insisted on this tax and the deputies refused it. The argument of the Government was that only a tax on commodities would yield immediate results, but automatically collected and would increase if the franc fell.

Chamber Gives In

Reluctantly, at least and after prolonged fighting which has greatly damaged France's financial position, the Chamber, weary, alarmed and anxious above all to avoid another crisis, gave the Government a majority, as the dawn brightened the Seine, and France's financial outlook became better than for years.

Nearly half the members abstained, but 227 voted for, and only 103 against. Thus ended the battle which had become contentious and which threatened disaster. Edouard Herriot, who is believed to be the prospective candidate for the Premiership, on this occasion definitely advised his followers that it was their duty to support the Government, even at the expense of their doctrines.

The distinguishing feature of the debates of the past few days was the general fear of provoking an upheaval at this juncture. Defeat would have been overwhelming on the main question had it not been for this sentiment.

Balances the Budget

It is certain that the situation will now improve, since France has balanced its budget. Among the other taxes passed is the civil tax. This is a capitation levy. With certain exceptions, citizens must pay a minimum of 40 francs per head, and then on a sliding scale in accordance with income, individual contribution is demanded.

This poll tax is in operation practically as an additional income tax. Voluntary offers to the Treasury will be encouraged, and certificates issued to the donors. From an American viewpoint, it is interesting to observe that the deputies approved, by 290 to 261, the institution of an oil monopoly which will become effective a year hence, after

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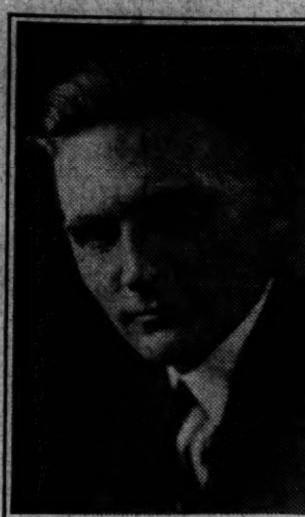
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Named as Republican



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GERALD P. NYE
Senator from North Dakota

PARTY CONTROL, NYE RACE ISSUE

"Who Is a Republican in North Dakota?" May Be Decided in Courts

BISMARCK, N. D., April 1 (P)—A court battle to determine who are Republicans in North Dakota may result if Senator Gerald P. Nye accepts the nomination of nonpartisan Republicans who have named him as the Republican candidate for the short term United States Senator. The nomination which selection of Mr. Nye was made was controlled by nonpartisans, who are inimical to the Coolidge or regular Republicans. Resolutions were adopted expressing faith in the Republican Party, but condemning President Coolidge and all candidates for Congress running on a Coolidge platform.

L. L. Twitchell, classed as a "real Coolidge Republican," declared that if Mr. Nye accepts the nomination and attempts to have his name placed on the Republican ballot as the short term candidate, it will inevitably result in a court battle.

The points on which a court fight would be made are that the convention was illegally called in that the method of apportioning the vote denied representation to most precincts of the nonpartisans, who are not recognized by the national Republican organization, are not Republicans in fact and have no right to pose as such, Mr. Twitchell said.

Mr. Twitchell and A. W. Fowler, supporter of L. B. Hanna, who will be Mr. Nye's opponent at the June 20 primary for the Republican nomination, were observers at the convention. Several "real" Republican county strongholds were not represented. The nonpartisans contend that they control the legal Republican machinery of the State.

Mr. Nye, who was appointed to his present seat in Congress by Gov. A. G. Sorlie, has an agreement with Mr. Hanna that both are to run for the short term as independents, leaving the Republican ballot vacant.

PERSONAL PROWESS NO LONGER WINS FOR CHICAGO CHILDREN

Letters Replace Medals—Athletes Must Build Bird Houses as Well as Hit 'Home Runs'

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 1—A chest adorned with medals may be a proud sight, but it is no longer the thing on Chicago's Board of Education playgrounds. Letters, dignified symbols of all round accomplishment rather than of personal prowess have been designed to take their place. Presentation of this year's tokens to boys who have earned them will take place in the office of the Superintendent of Schools.

The letter signed that the recipient may only have been a member of two teams, but that he has participated in five other activities of his playground, Charles H. English, director of the playgrounds, explained. A star athlete must be able to play the harmonica, to build a bird house or do some other useful or ornamental service for his playground, if he is to win a letter.

"We plan to use the 'letter boys' as a nucleus for junior leadership," Mr. English said. "They will assist in instructing the younger children. This means that these young boys will have to help, thereby raising their own standards."

Girls have their system of honors worked out by Miss Flora J. Wolfson, director. Their emblem is a Chinese symbol. Persistent effort in playground activities, not winning, is the basis of award.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST OPPOSES FASCISTI

BRUSSELS, April 1 (P)—M. De Brouckere, one of the Belgian delegates to the League of Nations, has opened a subscription in the newspaper. People, for organizing an anti-Fascist militia. He says he knows of the existence of at least three secret groups of Fascists who are organizing "shock troops" with the assistance of former officers and are seeking to enlist as members non-commissioned officers and privates now in the active army.

Young people, M. De Brouckere asserts, are receiving regular training in civil warfare from Italian Fascist instructors, the use of tanks being included in the curriculum.

M. De Brouckere is a university professor. He belongs to the Socialist Party.

College Education Pays Well, Boston Dean's Survey Proves

Real Income Not Measured in Tangible Goods, However, Prof. Everett W. Lord Declares

Educational methods in the United States have been variously criticized as too idealistic and theoretical on the one hand, and too specialized and practical on the other. The charge that the colleges have failed to equip the student adequately to earn a living has been renewed. Others lament what they consider a lapse in cultural training. Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes another article of a series in which leading educators discuss this issue.

When Everett W. Lord, now dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, first laid his plans before the faculty years ago, his associates of a strictly classical bias would have none of it. He found himself at once in the unpopular role of advocate of the gold standard in a group of men who considered that the returns from education should be computed in other terms.

It was only with considerable difficulty that he persuaded the most conservative members that his thesis was merely: "Economic return and returns in satisfaction are not incompatible." But, eventually, he made his point clear and the new college was founded.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS

There is no way of representing the returns a man gets in satisfaction on a graph," says Dean Lord. "There is no common denominator to which such income can be reduced, so the charts only tell a small part of the story. The figures are accurate, they are not imaginary. They are based on reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, and on statistics of college graduates. By what they do not show is that to the individuals, dollar for dollar, the income of the educated man is worth more than the uneducated man.

Dean Lord's name made it authoritative to which the monument is blessed to have fallen.

William H. Breen, president of the Citizens' Association of Charlestown, said that the State appropriated \$25,000 to fix up the monument and the grounds two years ago, but that little improvement has resulted.

"There is not a flower around the place," he said. "I don't think there is any other patriotic shrine in the country which is so neglected, and we ought to be ashamed, as well as embarrassed, of the 20-year extension of public control advocated by last session's recess committee, and more

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

ACTIVITY LOOMS FOR FINAL DAYS OF LEGISLATURE

Water Supply Bill, "El" Extension and Loop Highway Await Decision

Few important issues, but those vitally important ones, are before the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature. With the thirteenth week of the 1926 session drawing to a close, for tomorrow the House merely convenes formally, legislators are analyzing the remaining issues.

In the opinion of many, the Legislature is making most promising headway on its road to prorogation.

It is freely predicted that dissolution will come by May 2, when it occurred last year, or even earlier. Since last year's prorogation was the earliest since 1863, the duplication of that fact this year may be regarded as remarkable.

Up to date 1926 issues have been referred to committees for study as against 1924 at the same time last year. At the present time 1415 bills have been reported by committees as against 1364 at the same time last year. There are now 250 matters not reported as against 220 last year on the same date. Last week 111 were reported from committees as against 43 in the corresponding week last year.

BUSINESS IS EXPEDITED

In short, business is being conducted this year about as rapidly as last year, and indications are that prorogation will come on about the same date as in 1925.

One of the most important and well-advertised issues of the session concerns a reorganization of state employees with salary increases as the chief aim, and which entails releasing them from control of the Department of Administration and Finance. The Commonwealth Service Association is a group of employees, with a legal staff, which presented its case before several committees.

The matter is now pending, and those who oppose administrative policies in the State House are waiting the introduction of the bills.

Some years ago, when addressing a high school assembly in the interest of higher education, he thought suddenly of a graphic representation of the value of college training. He went to the blackboard and sketched roughly the charts which now are known all over the world. The simplicity of the graph made it popular and understandable. Dean Lord's name made it authoritative to which the monument is blessed to have fallen.

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(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

FARMERS ARE URGED TO RALLY AGAINST PROPOSED MILK RATES

Maine Agriculturists Told Increased Transportation Will Cost New England Dairymen \$100,000 a Year

ORONO, Me., April 1 (Special)—A call for all agricultural organizations of Maine to rally to the support of the dairy farmers was sounded at the Farmers' Week session at the College of Agriculture here today by Wesley H. Bronson of the New England Milk Producers' Association. He called attention to the hard plight which the dairy farmers of the State will be in if their rates are compelled to pay additional transportation rates on their milk, totaling about \$100,000 additional each year, in the face of the increasing competition from western cream.

Mr. Bronson pointed out that the shippers of milk from Maine have decreased 20 per cent in the past five years, showing that the dairy industry there is not in a position to compete with other dairy sections even at the present transportation rates.

He deplored the proposed increase as it would add a new burden to the dairy industry in the State which is already overburdened and apparently in a decline. He believed that the proposed increase, if allowed, would tend to still further discourage the dairy industry in the State and result in an even greater decrease in dairying.

He called attention to the fact that Minnesota and Wisconsin have become important factors in cream shipments to eastern markets. In New York he said that more than 50 per cent of the cream came from western points last November. Three carloads of Minnesota cream were sold in Springfield, Mass., in February and cream from west of Buffalo is already appearing in Boston for the first time.

In view of this serious situation confronting the dairy industry in Maine he called on all organizations to do their best to back up the efforts of the dairymen to prevent any increase in transportation rates, as proposed by the Boston & Maine and other railroads in New England, and to save these excellent nearby markets for cream for the Maine dairymen. At the same time, he said, they would be doing a service to the consumers who really desired cream from the nearest possible source.

The annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations

was held yesterday afternoon. John W. Leland of Sangererville presiding. Officers were elected as follows: John W. Leland, Sangererville, president; Edgar Lord Levitt, vice-president; A. L. T. Cummings, Portland, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, J. W. Leland, L. E. McIntire, E. Waterford, L. C. Bowdoin, and Dr. K. J. Sulke, Jefferson.

At the general session last night Merle J. Hardiman, state lecturer, spoke on "The Opportunity of the Grange," laying special stress upon the value of advertising, which he said the grange should recognize, and upon the political situation and co-operative marketing.

MR. VAUCLAIR TO NOTE RUSSIA'S RAIL NEEDS

NEW YORK, April 1 (P)—Samuel Vaucclair, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will sail for Russia, where he expects to spend a month studying general business conditions and transportation problems.

The Russian railroads are understood to be in need of locomotive equipment, and it is reported in the financial district that Mr. Vaucclair has been invited to make a survey with a view to a possible arrangement for supplying this need.

ITALIAN AIR LINES

By Special Cable

ROME, April 1—Italy is not showing any anxiety over the debate on the settlement of the Italian debt to America in the United States Senate.

There is a general conviction that Italy fulfilled its obligations in the best way and has shown its readiness to pay its debts within the limits of its capacity. Opposition to the ratification of the pact in the Senate points out the Giornale d'Italia, due only to internal reasons, even the references made by some of the Senators to Italian domestic affairs having been made purely for the purposes of American home policy. The general impression here is that the settlement will be finally ratified.

ITALIANS UNDISTURBED BY SENATE DEBATE

By Special Cable

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SCOUTS BREAK HIKING RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—Capt. Gilbert Frankau, English novelist and political writer, has come to the United States to dispute the statements of English Socialists that England is off and can be revived only by the application of the doctrines of international socialism.

He will not lecture officially, but in a four-months' tour will speak informally to American audiences and explain to them that in his opinion England is not yet "finished" and that common action between the two countries might well insure the peace of the world.

tion. The present Governor, John Erickson, and a former Governor, S. V. Stewart, both gave their opinions that the attempt at repeal would be sound under."

Mr. Miller has pressed other observations regarding the future of the Democratic Party.

Democrats Won on West.

"It is my belief that the Democratic Party must in the future win its national victory by union of the electoral votes of the South and the West. I do not mean to give latitude and longitude of progressivism, but unfortunately as it is at present constituted the Democratic Party's progressive elements are normally more nearly in control in the South and West."

"If the party has a wet candidate I look with fear on the election outcome in a vital part of the so-called solid South. Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma would not, I believe, be able to resist a Republican appeal in such an event. And there would be absurd for the party to embark upon a campaign which at the outset would shatter its last bulwark of electoral votes. The solid South will melt before a wet candidate and the American people will never put the Tammany Tiger in the White House."

Would Oust Two-Thirds Rule.

"For the party itself the two-thirds rule must be eliminated. It is really the one-third rule, for it allows a minority to defeat the will of the party membership. The Iowa Democratic state central committee at a meeting late in January unanimously adopted a resolution instructing its national committeewoman, Clyde L. Herring of Des Moines, and its national committeewoman, Mrs. T. M. O'Neill of Columbus Junction, to do everything in their power to rid the Democratic Party of this instrument of misrule."

"I find similar sentiment throughout the West. I believe the feeling of Democrats throughout the country against one-third rule is so intense that this incubus will be destroyed by the next national convention."

Regarding farm relief he said, "My observation is that farm relief will be a paramount national issue in 1926. The farmers are angry. They believe the Administration has grossly discriminated against agriculture in favor of industry. I expect 1927 will see two Democratic Senators from Iowa."

4500 SOFT COAL MEN IDLE.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 1 (AP)—Fourteen West Virginia and eastern Ohio bituminous coal operators employing union labor have suspended work for an indefinite period. High wages, high freights, and general depression in the industry were given as causes. About 4500 men were affected.



- (1) In what way is superpower for radio economical?
- (2) What are some of the issues to be discussed at the World Economic Conference?
- (3) What is the latest type of illuminated advertising in Berlin?
- (4) In what way are Rochester students trying to make chess a tri-dimensional game?
- (5) What has been termed the "world's most successful play"?
- (6) In what way was the bond of sympathy between the white and black races shown in Florida recently?

These Questions Were Answered
in
Yesterday's MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy
As Issued by the Christian Science Publishing Society
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays. By The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society, 107 Franklin Street,
Boston, Mass. Single copy 50 cents; per
year: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00;
three months, \$0.50; one month, 50c.
U. S. A. Entered at second-class rates at the
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Anti-Alien Campaign Opens to Sift Out Undesirables

Immigration Bureau Moves Against 1,000,000 Illegal Foreign Residents

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Bureau of Immigration has embarked on an aggressive campaign to rid the country of alien residents legally resident in the United States and to regulate both the entry and subsequent stay of aliens to whom we extend our hospitality. Anyone traveling in Europe, and even in liberal Great Britain, will find that he must report his presence as an alien in that country to the proper authorities.

It is estimated by immigration officials, according to Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, that there are approximately 1,000,000 aliens now in this country illegally, some of whom entered prior to July 1, 1924, when the quota act became effective, and others since that date.

"The situation," he says, "is acute and constitutes a menace to the country's morale."

More than 500 warrants have been issued and the 35 immigration districts are making a survey of the population of the number in public institutions awaiting action on cases already based on court.

In the campaign to clarify the situation, says Mr. Hull, the bureau seeks to differentiate between those who entered prior to July 1, 1924, and who may be here illegally under a technicality, and those who were smuggled in or who otherwise entered illegally since that time. It is only fair, he claims, to the ones who need only to be set on the right track to the way of becoming good citizens.

Defines the Two Classes.

"The Bureau of Immigration does not desire any wholesale campaign of deportations against aliens who came to this country often innocently—without complying with regulations prior to the quota act," Mr. Hull says. "The bureau's endeavors to get stricter registration are only in the interests of administrative efficiency. It is the benefit no one can derive from the alien himself who will have his status defined."

"At present it is agreed that hundreds of thousands, and it may be more than 1,000,000 aliens are in

residence. Since the quota law, the percentage of aliens seeking citizenship has increased. During the last fiscal year 162,457 petitions for naturalization were granted. We will do well to regulate both the entry and subsequent stay of aliens to whom we extend our hospitality. Anyone traveling in Europe, and even in liberal Great Britain, will find that he must report his presence as an alien in that country to the proper authorities."

The campaign planned by the Bureau of Immigration will take care of 5000 cases already passed on by the courts, in which for the most part the alien is being held by the Government, or is in an institution at public expense. The forces of the border patrol and at ports of entry are being increased. A move will be made to stop entry of deserting seamen. The Commerce Department estimated that 20,000 alien seamen entered the United States last year.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Hull, another alien now coming to the United States is registered upon his entry, if he enters legally, and failure to do so is prima facie evidence against him in deportation proceedings.

Opponents of the policy of registration and the subsequent checking up of aliens in the United States on the ground that such supervision would be "un-American."

Mr. Hull's opinion, that the policy of registration is already in force.

Wants Status Defined.

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Charts to Prove Higher Education "Pays"

Shaded portions in graphs of Everett W. Lord, Dean of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, show that income of college and technical-school graduates continues to climb until at the age of 40 it averages \$8000 a year (Fig. III), while that of grammar-school graduates has declined (Fig. I) and that of high-school graduates (Fig. II) has been stationary for 30 years.

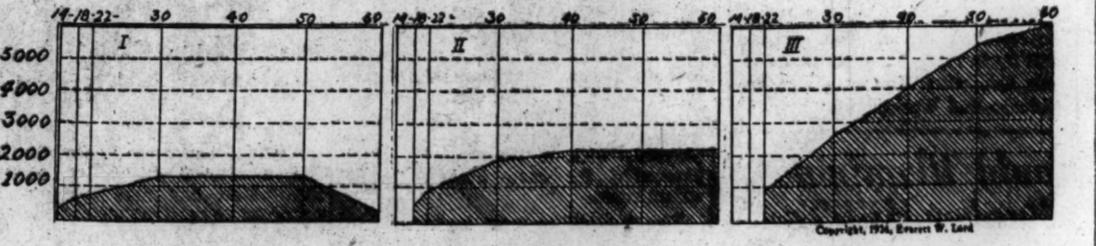


Figure I—He goes to work as a boy of 14, reaches maximum income at 40, on the average less than \$1200 a year. He is frequently "out of a job" and rarely earns enough to make provision for the future. More than 60 out of every 100 untrained workers are dependent upon others for support at the age of 60. Total earnings from 15 to 60, about \$75,000. Not more than \$2000 is earned in the four years that would have given him a high school education.

Figure II—He goes to work at 18,

passes the maximum of the unschooled man within seven years, rises steadily to 40, and continues at that level for the remainder of his active life.

Total earnings from 15 to 60, about \$75,000. The \$3,000 more than that earned by the high school graduate represents the cash value of a four-year high school course—more than \$40 for every day in high school.

Figure III—He goes to work at 18,

passes the maximum of the unschooled man within seven years, rises steadily to 40, and continues at that level for the remainder of his active life.

Total earnings from 15 to 60, about \$150,000. The \$72,000 more than that earned by the high school graduate represents the cash value of a four-year college course.

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ULSTER CLOSES WITH A SURPLUS

Total Revenue for 1926 Estimated at £12,726,000, Showing Balance of £50,000

By Special Cable

BELFAST, April 1—Ulster for the fifth successive year closes its annual budget with a surplus, after making full provision for sinking funds, all administration expenses and a contribution of £2,600,000 to the British Government toward the cost of the fighting services and the national debt. State and stamp duties show an increase of £4,000 over the budget estimate. Income tax and customs duties declined £654,000, while the decline in rates, education cost £1,880,000; old age pensions, £1,864,000, and police, £1,921,000. The services transferred to Ulster, and therefore under local control, cost £8,000,000, and show an increase if £400,000 over the cost of similar services last year.

This increase is mainly due to heavy charges arising out of the recent agreement with the British Government for liquidating the debt of the unemployment fund. The reserved services controlled by the British Government cost £17,719,000 and show a decrease of £19,000 on last year's figures. The total revenue for the year is £12,726,000 against £12,240,000 last year, while the expenditure for all services fall from £15,000,000 to £12,675,000.

An outstanding feature of Ulster finances is that the budget has been balanced with £50,000 of the credit side, and at the same time a total of nearly £20,000,000 has been paid to the British Government since 1922.

GERMANS AROUSED OVER RELEASE OF PROPERTY

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 1—The introduction of a bill in the United States Congress for the release of German property confiscated by the United States during the war has aroused the utmost interest here, and the authorities are being overrun by inquiries as to when the pleases may take place. While it is generally hoped that this will be soon, over-anxious inquirers have been warned that the technical procedure to release their property may take months, even years. Much of the released money, it is moreover believed, will be reinvested in the United States, or used for the purchase of American copper, cotton and grain. The spinning mills of Stöhr, it is said, own the largest amount of the confiscated property, namely \$5,500,000, the Bosch Magneto Company is said to follow with \$3,500,000. The dyestuff works united in the new combine are reported to own \$8,000,000 and the banks about \$25,000,000.

FRENCH ACT ANNOYS NEW SHAH OF PERSIA

By Special Cable

BAGDAD, April 1—A Frenchman named De Baunay has arrived here under escort to proceed to his trial in France. De Baunay, it is alleged, stole a copy of a letter addressed by M. Bonzon, the French Minister to Teheran, to the Shah of Persia, telling Riza Khan, and advising the French Government to support the ex-Shah.

A copy of this letter was sent by De Baunay to Riza Khan and the Soviet representative, resulting in the dismissal of M. Bonzon.

All the French officers employed

*The
"Storied
Northwest"*



Indians! Explorers!
Heroes and Heroines of the Northern Pacific Region!

Send this coupon for a booklet about them, illustrated with photographs and sketches in color. Mail your request for the free book to:

A. E. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager
Northern Pacific Ry.
St. Paul, Minn.

MY VACATION TRIP

Distance	Round Trip Saver	Fare from Denver
100 miles (Denver—Santa)	\$16.25	\$20.00
200 miles (Denver—Ogallala)	\$21.50	\$25.00
300 miles (Denver—Cheyenne)	\$24.45	\$28.00
400 miles (Denver—Billings)	\$29.70	\$32.00
500 miles (Denver—Spokane)	\$34.70	\$36.00

by the Persian Government were dismissed with one exception. The opinion is general that French prestige and commercial possibilities in Persia have been considerably retarded. At a diplomatic dinner given by Riza Khan, representatives of all the foreign powers were invited with the exception of France.

WORLD FLIGHT LOG LENT SMITHSONIAN AERONAUTIC EXHIBIT

Many Photographs and One of the Airplanes Also in Historic Display

Special from Monitor Bureau

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DELEGATES APPOINTED FOR FARM ASSEMBLY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Nine American delegates have been appointed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of William M. Jennings, Secretary of Agriculture, to represent the United States at the biennial meeting of the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, which will convene at Rome, Italy, on April 19.

The delegates are: L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Columbus, O.; J. G. Lipman, director, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.; S. T. Dana, United States Forest Service; R. A. Oakley, Bureau of Plant Industry; O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. J. Galpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; R. A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland; Arthur Hobson, permanent delegate of the United States, stationed at the Institute, and E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London.

By Special Cable
JERUSALEM, April 1—Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, Henry de Jouvenel, French High Commissioner, who is visiting Jerusalem, declared that his flying trip was highly satisfactory and denied conferring on military questions with Lord Plumer. He said that it was untrue that he came to arrange the return of rebels, in case they overran the borders, following the pressure of a French

BRITISH REDUCE PALESTINE ARMY

Outlook for Peace in Transjordan Also Leads to Withdrawal of Troops

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 1—The barometer is now set so fair for peace in Palestine and Transjordan that the British Government has decided to reduce its armed forces there, de-

offensive. The British were capable of acting on their own initiative, he said, declaring that his mission was to seek a method of adequate collaboration and to define the channels of intercourse between the two countries, enabling a free communication of current events.

M. de Jouvenel said he had reached an understanding on the frontier question, mainly concerning the new Transjordan line, and not relating to Palestine. The Haifa-Beruit Railway joining the most important Palestinian port with the Lebanese capital would shortly be building, the necessary funds coming from England, France and Egypt. M. de Jouvenel's visit created a stir among

Ding Dong. What'll You Have for a Book Today?



First American Delivered-at-Your-Door Library in Action. Left to Right—Richard Sarkunas, the Bell Ringer; Miss Marian Kingman, Librarian of Tyler Street Branch; Miss Lois Clark, Librarian of Mattapan Branch; Mrs. Marian Parks, Assistant Librarian at Hyde Park.

spite the disturbed conditions in the neighboring French territories of Syria. The Colonial Office communiqué published here says that a reorganization is to be carried out upon a more economic basis. A British cavalry regiment, hitherto stationed in Palestine, has been withdrawn and will not be replaced.

Both sections of the Palestine Gendarmerie and also an Arab legion are being disbanded, and in their place is being built up police forces for Palestine and Transjordan, respectively, together with a small local military body, to be known as the Transjordan Frontier Force. Jews are not to be excluded from the frontier force altogether. As, however, this body is chiefly for service in Transjordan, their numbers will be small.

BRITISH BUDGET SHOWS ONLY NOMINAL DEFICIT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 1—The British budget has come out even more favorably than was expected. The national financial year ended last night with nominal deficit of £14,000,000. This, however, is arrived at after reducing the national debt by £50,000,000. The real position, therefore, is a surplus of £36,000,000. But for the unexpected spending of £19,000,000 upon the state treasury, the total trade, the surplus would have been even larger.

The expenditure has gone up, but the revenue has done the same especially under such headings as customs and surtax. The effect of the income tax rate reduction last year, on the other hand, has been underestimated, both this and also the exercise duty showing the proceeds were smaller than was anticipated.

Push-Cart Will Peddle Books at Exhibit of Model Village

Novel Library Idea Opens New Field of Knowledge for Those Who Otherwise Would Be Unaware of Benefits

Massachusetts' miniature Model-town, which the League of Women Voters will exhibit at Horticultural Hall April 7 to 13 as the ideal American village, will be equipped with

books peddled in this manner proved so popular that not until the colder weather came and the patrons no longer waited on the doorstep for the Push-Cart's arrival did this moving library cease its service.

About 90 per cent of the circulation was from new borrowers who registered at the cart. On each trip some adults were found who had never owned a library card before. Often a child would greet the librarian with the message, "My mother and father are up the street waiting to take a card; don't forget to stop there."

The fact that a library has books in foreign languages as well as in English was a new discovery to many of those hard-working people. Yiddish and Italian books exceeded all previous records of circulation. Russian, Spanish and French books were added to the cart after a few trips. The most encouraging part was the interest in learning English and obtaining citizenship.

All kinds of people were served. Many selected fiction of the lighter vein. A junk-cart man left his wagon and expected to buy out the contents of the library. At last borrowed a book. A chauffeur learned that it was possible to get from the library books about the care and upkeep of automobiles. A mother found books about the care of her children.

On April 7 the cart will arrive at the door of the Library in Model-town, Horticultural Hall. It will offer to the visitors in this town reading lists which have been prepared by the American Library Association, and in connection with these lists will exhibit some of the books which are suggested. The telegram from the American Library Association is as follows:

"The Mayor of Modeltown: We are sending you by Push-Cart delivery 779,620 copies, one for every citizen, of 'Reading with a Purpose.'"

ANGLO-IRAKI TREATY FORMALLY EXCHANGED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 1—The formal exchange of copies of the new Anglo-Iraqi treaty, on the conclusion of which depended the League of Na-

tions' Council's decision to give Mosul to Iraq has taken place at the Foreign Office here. It is announced that the copies are in English and Arabic, and are bound in leather with sheets of watered silk.

The binding of the British copy is in blue with gold lettering and ornamentation, while Iraq's copy is black with Iraq's colors—red, black, white and green. The respective representatives, Sir Austin Chamberlain and Jaffer al Askari Pasha exchanged the usual courtesies and the latter declared he felt confident that the Iraq State would be able to progress rapidly in the future, now that the uncertainties of the last four years had been finally put to rest.

C.O.D. Postcards' Advised by Mr. New

Stores Circularizing Customers Would Pay Postage on Reply Cards Used

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—A new "C. O. D. postcard" is proposed by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General. This would provide for a business reply card to cost one cent for mailing and an additional postage charge of not more than 2 cents to be collected on delivery of reply card to the original mailer. A store could thereby circulate its customers and accept the burden of paying for all reply cards mailed to it.

The gayly colored postcard may be restored to popularity by reducing its present postage from 2 cents to 1 cent, if Mr. New has his way. The price for sending picture postcards, as distinct from the yellow business postals sold at all post offices was raised by the Act of Feb. 28, 1925, in an effort to gain increased revenue.

Instead of adding revenue, however, the increase had the effect of largely reducing the number of post cards carried in the mails, Mr. New says, and "as a consequence the expected increase in revenues from post cards has not been realized."

MR. CARROLL HONORED

J. Lawrence Carroll Jr. of Melrose has been appointed graduate secretary of the Harvard Union. Mr. Carroll is a member of the senior class at Harvard University and has served as secretary of the Harvard Student Council this year. Lawrence H. Duggan of New York City, football manager, has been appointed assistant secretary of the union. Mr. Duggan is a member of the junior class.

PLEA IS RAISED FOR PRISONERS

Resolution Moved by Miss MacPhail Passed in Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, April 1 (Special)—Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member for South East Gray, Ontario, yesterday urged Parliament to provide inmates of penitentiaries with sufficient productive work to keep them occupied, and that a share of the profits should go to dependents, or be held in trust for their release. The Penitentiaries Act, said Miss MacPhail, had not kept pace with public opinion, which was fast turning from ideas of vengeance to reformation where lawbreakers were concerned. She objected to prison labor being let out to companies or individuals, but thought that it should be utilized to defray expenses in connection with the institution, even to the extent of making it self-supporting.

She reminded the House that the scheme had been successfully tried out at the Minnesota and the Jacksonville penitentiaries, where the prisoners earned their support. The average cost of convicts in Canada is \$1,500,000, while, according to Gen. St. Pierre Hughes, superintendent of prisons, the return from federal prisoners was only about one-tenth of what could be done.

Miss MacPhail referred to useful employment as an aid to prison discipline and maintaining of self-respect, as providing means for dependents and as providing something to help save him from hardship when released and looking for work. She closed with an appeal to the House to pass the resolution on the grounds of humanity, economy and common sense.

After a few corroboratory remarks from Dr. J. W. Edwards, Conservative, and Ernest Laporte, Minister of Justice, the resolution passed amid general applause.

CANADIAN LUMBER FOR EAST

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 19 (Special Correspondence)—A heavy movement of British Columbia lumber to South Africa will set in during April, according to local exporters. Already arrangements have been made for the loading of four vessels that will carry 4,000,000 feet to Cape Town and other South African ports. Several vessels will also load shortly with lumber shipments for Australia.

NEW 90 DEGREE
CADILLAC
Division of General Motors Corporation

Two-Passenger Standard Coupe
3045

There is no car built that can equal the new 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac. In the complete supremacy of its performance, in luxury and in dependability it brings more than you ever had in a motor car before. Cadillac invites you to have a demonstration—to learn for yourself why this new Cadillac is the greatest sales success the world has ever seen.

Body by Fisher

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

It's at the Nearest Fountain
It's Everywhere!

Thirsty? Just step to the nearest soda fountain and give yourself the exhilarating thrill of White Rock Ginger Ale—the new triumph of pale Ginger Ales.

And in the home, for your children and your friends, the fascinating flavor of this pure and sparkling beverage solves the problem of "What shall we have to drink?" Keep it on hand and enjoy White Rock Ginger Ale.

Sold by grocers, delicatessen, drug, and candy stores, and served at restaurants, soda fountains and hotels.

Bottled only at
The White Rock Spring
Waukesha, Wisconsin

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The binding of the British copy is in blue with gold lettering and ornamentation, while Iraq's copy is black with Iraq's colors—red, black, white and green. The respective representatives, Sir Austin Chamberlain and Jaffer al Askari Pasha exchanged the usual courtesies and the latter declared he felt confident that the Iraq State would be able to progress rapidly in the future, now that the uncertainties of the last four years had been finally put to rest.

ROTARY LINKED TO PEACE GOAL

International's Founder Lays Extended Service Program Before Boston Club

Rotary International, younger by decades than many organizations, is already in a position of tremendous importance in world affairs, according to Paul P. Harris, its founder and president-emeritus.

International good feeling in matters pertaining to commerce has been greatly advanced by Rotary, and this good feeling has in turn been reflected in matters not merely commercial, he said.

Mr. Harris, returning from Rotary convention in Hamilton, Bermuda, stopped off in Boston, and addressed the Boston Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon at the City Club yesterday.

Although Rotary is built about the single ideal of service and contemplates no enlargement or dissemination of its motives, within the scope of this single aim it has accomplished great results, and the hope and expectations of its leaders embrace still larger fields of accomplishment.

"International comity depends so much upon commerce and upon friendly relations between business men that we feel positive Rotary International is going to prove a most important factor in promoting world peace," Mr. Harris stated.

Goal of Friendly Competition

The acceptance of the Rotary theory is bound to eradicate unfriendly competition in business. We are heartily of the opinion that competition is a most important factor in commercial prosperity, but competition can and should be friendly. The competition fostered by Rotary is based upon integrity, square business dealings and reliability of products. The manufacture of an unreliable commodity does not fit in with the aim of Rotary, "Service."

"We do not try to force the Rotary idea upon any community, but we follow with organization wherever there is a desire and a demand for Rotary. Within the last few months Austria has joined the ranks of the organization of clubs in Vienna. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are already in.

Attitude of Tolerance

"It is only a matter of time until most of the European countries will have joined in the movement. This sort of organization cuts across national lines and fosters the spirit of tolerance and good feeling which will prevail everywhere against war."

Asked if Rotary International contemplated activity in the interest of peace along any definitely outlined campaign lines, Mr. Harris answered in the negative. "We feel," he said, "that the primary function of Rotary will be best served by adhering to the lines of activity already embarked upon. The more extensively the policy of business integrity and fellowship is adopted, the more remote will be the possibilities of war."

CHAMBER INDORSES JUDGES SALARY RISE

Boston Organization Supports National Body's Resolution

Urging Congress to pass immediately the bill providing for increased salaries for federal judges, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today concurred with the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Announcement of the chamber that "jurists of high character have been willing to serve faithfully for compensation much below their worth" and that this is the office that many eminent men cannot make, the inadequate salaries leading them to decline appointments. Low salaries constitute a menace to the administration of justice. The problem is not merely a question of retaining present judicial personnel. Looking to the future, a tradition for the judiciary should be built that will induce the best men in the profession to plan definitely for careers as judges."

RADIO COMPETITION PLANS ANNOUNCED

Local radio-casting organizations and individuals will compete for honors for the most popular artists during the big Radio Revue to be held Tuesday evening, April 6, in Symphony Hall. More than 75 artists, whose regular programs have cheered and entertained thousands of radio fans, will take part in this event and bid for the applause of the audience for the silver cups to be awarded.

The Radio Revue will be the first opportunity given to the radio audience to see in person these artists on one stage. The various radio-casting organizations and individuals will do their performing on a stage set up exactly like a studio, and while the event will not be broadcast, various announcers well known to the radio fans will take charge of the presentations. Two beautiful silver loving cups have been presented for the competition.

Big Brother Bob Emery, undoubtedly one of the most popular radio features on the air, will be present and offer songs, stories and selections on his m.s., for both the Big Brother Club members and the grown-ups. Paul Fleiss, one of the most popular radio entertainers, will sing, dance and play the ukulele. Louis Weir, Chamber of Commerce organist, will play on the big Symphony Hall organ, and C. H. Collins, tenor, will be heard in several solos. Walter Myers, Arthur F. Ross (known as "E. F. A.") and "H. D." or Carlton H. Dickerman, will divide the announcing honors; but the presentation will positively not be broadcast.

MAINE WILL PROHIBIT SALE OF "MALT TONIC"

PORLAND, Me., April 1 (AP)—Sale of the new 5.75 per cent malt tonic will be illegal in Maine, according to information in a statement from the

office of Attorney-General Raymond Fellowes.

This statement points out that the Maine statutes clearly state that a beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume is intoxicating, and therefore illegal.

"I cannot conceive of the legal sale of such a malt tonic in Maine," said Sheriff King F. Graham of Cumberland County last night, "and I can guarantee a fight against it if the attempt is made in Cumberland County."

SOURCES FOR WATER SUPPLY ARE VISITED

Legislative Committee Looks Over Swift River

WORCESTER, Mass., April 1 (Special)—Members of the Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, who are investigating additional pro-

Honored for Deeds of Bravery



Left to Right—J. Frank Hurley of Ayer and Mrs. Hazel R. Burckes of Amesbury Honored Conspicuous Service in the Employee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

sion for the water supply of Boston and Worcester, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, visited the Swift River and possible sources of supply near this city today.

On the way here from Boston yesterday the committee visited the Metropolitan Reservoirs at Framingham and the land proposed for after-use of Framingham and Sudbury. In the afternoon they traveled to Coldbrook, Barre and Rutland, through which the Winooski River flows, which is involved in plans proposed by a recent investigating commission.

The committee was accompanied by Charles R. Gow, chairman of the special commission which reported to the Legislature; Davis B. Keniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; William E. Foss, director and chief engineer of the Metropolitan water supply, and other experts connected with the study. They will return to the State House late today.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CHANGES ANNOUNCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1 (P-Special)—The following changes in the manufacturing personnel of the American Woolen Company:

J. A. Austin, formerly agent of the Arden Mills at Fitchburg, Mass., has been appointed assistant agent of the Fulton Mills, Fulton, N. Y.

Percy L. Schutt, formerly superintendent of the Arden Mills, has been appointed agent, succeeding Mr. Austin.

Rudolph P. Robinson has been appointed agent of the Beaver Brook Mills, Lowell, Mass., succeeding Mr. J. J. Henderson.

RECEPTION TO DR. MARSH

Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will be the guest at a reception to be conducted by the students of the evening division at the university College of Business Administration on April 22. A banquet will precede other events on the program, which will include brief addresses by Dr. Marsh, Everett W. Lord, dean of the college, and Prof. Leo D. Nell, director of the evening division.

PARK SQUARE BUILDING SOLD TO J. S. DRAPER

J. Sumner Draper purchased the entire stock ownership in the Park Building yesterday and sold it to Cornelius A. Wood and Frederick R. Edington, trustees of the Arden Trust. It is said to be the largest sale of improved office prop-

erty in Boston.

MR. CORLISS DECLARED THAT IN THE PAST YEAR EXISTENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION WHICH HE IS SECRETARY, A SUCCESSFUL MARKETING ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN BUILT UP, CONSTITUTING A FORCE WHICH IS ABLE TO SELL, IF REQUIRED, EVERY GALLON OF MAPLE SYRUP IN VERMONT. MAPLE PRODUCTS PACKAGES HAVE BEEN STANDARDIZED AND DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO THE DEMANDS OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND THESE HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE PLEASING TO THE CUSTOMER.

"VERMONT HAS MADE THE WAY FOR A GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAPLE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY," MR. CORLISS SAID. "NOT ONLY WITHIN THEIR OWN BORDERS, BUT WHEREVER THE MAPLE TREES ABOUND. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOST, BUT FORCEFUL BEGINNING HERE MADE MAY BE THE BETTER UNDERSTOOD WHEN IT IS SAID THAT IF MAPLE SUGAR AND MAPLE CREAM CAN BE POPULARIZED ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, NOT ONLY WILL COURAGEOUS PRODUCERS REAP THEIR REWARD, BUT THE MILLIONS OF UNTAPPED FORESTS WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME THE SOURCE OF PLEASING PROFIT IF NOT GREAT WEALTH."

MR. CORLISS STATED THAT VERMONT IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN VERMONT WILL HAVE AT HAND MILLIONS MORE OF MAPLE TREES THAN THE 12,000,000 ALREADY IN FULL GROWTH. HE DECLARED THAT THE MAPLE TREE RESEEDS ITSELF AND NEW TREES ARE CONSTANTLY REPLACING THOSE THAT BECOME OLD AND "WORN OUT." HE ADDED THAT MA—"FARMERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE ARE BEGINNING TO PLANT YOUNG MAPLE FORESTS, THE SEEDLINGS BEING OBTAINED FROM THE STATE NURSERIES."

FIRST NATIONAL BANK ELECTS

George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co. was yesterday elected a director of the First National Bank of Boston to fill the vacancy left by James J. Storrow.

GEORGE C. LEVIATHAN DAY PLANNED

"Leviathan Day," which will be held on Sunday, July 25, at the South Boston Army Base, under the auspices of the Welfare Entertainment Committee of the Massachusetts Department.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926

ACTS OF SERVICE WIN VAIL MEDALS

Ayer Lineman and Amesbury Woman Operator Are Cited for Rescues

FOR noteworthy public service, Vail medals have been awarded by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company to J. Frank Hurley, linerman, Ayer, Mass., and Hazel R. Burckes, night operator, Amesbury, Mass., both employees of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The awards were made after review of 28 cases recommended for consideration by the committee, which consisted of William R. Driver, Jr. and Charles S. Pierce, vice-president; Thomas J. Feeney, assistant

ever made in Boston. The building has an assessed valuation of \$6,000,000.

The Park Square Building, which is said to be the sixth largest office building in the world, was built in 1922 and 1923. It occupies an entire city block and each of the 11 stories contains an acre of usable floor space. It is 807 feet long and 75 feet wide. Approximately 4500 persons are employed in the building.

LARGE MARKET SEEN IN SOUTH

Governor Brewster Points Out Trade Opportunities for New England

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1 (Special)—Speaking before the New Haven Chamber of Commerce last night Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine urged the importance to New England of the market now opening in the "New South" the wealth of which, he said, had increased by more than \$30,000,000 in the past decade.

"The State of Maine Pilgrims," continued the governor, "in a three weeks tour plowed a deep, 4000-mile furrow in the consciousness of the new South. The trade possibilities were evident to every merchant in the group and proper cultivation alone is needed to bring to full fruition the harmonious relations that were cultivated by this trip.

"In every State visited there was the utmost cordiality of welcome and abounding evidences that the new South will welcome the most intimate relationship in trade and social intercourse with what we were pleased to predict was likewise the new England built like their section from the ashes of its past and seeking ever to serve the progress of the people of the United States.

"The highest ambition of every manufacturer is to secure a visit by his distributors to the home plant. New England needs but to use the leader of its recreational appeal in order to allure here the prospects in its endeavor to sell the product of its agricultural and industrial life. The new South is a hunting ground such as has not been presented to us in two generations. Instead of us in the harnesses of the looms, a highly specialized trade like the weavers and drawers is in the cotton mills of this city. The most expert of these are found in the mills which make fine and fancy goods.

Several hundred women have attained the efficiency necessary for these two processes. The weaving of fine and fancy goods requires years of experience and a higher degree of intelligence than plain weaving.

Drawing-in, which consists of the insertion of the threads of the warp in the harnesses of the looms, is a highly specialized trade like the weavers and drawers are well paid. Upon the proper performance of this process depends the perfection of the pattern woven in the cloth.

Many girls attend classes at the Bradford Durfee Textile School here to learn to read the drawing-in designs or diagrams drawn by the designers. A number of other young women have taken courses in chemistry and dyeing at the school, but apparently most of them have applied the knowledge thus gained to other occupations than mill work, as very few women chemists or dyers are found in the cotton industry here.

Women have not yet invaded the designing field in this textile center.

Not a single woman has been employed to design cotton fabrics here and very few are doing this work in other mill cities.

ment of the American Legion, will replace the customary "poppy" campaign for the benefit of disabled veterans. On that day the United States Lines steamer Leviathan will be dry-docked there for cleaning, and it is expected that it will be open to public inspection. There will be entertainment on the pier and military demonstrations by regulars from the First Corps Area Headquarters. On April 18, there will be a benefit theatrical performance in the Tremont Theatre.

KILLED WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED IN FALL RIVER MILLS

Hundreds Have Attained the Efficiency Necessary for the Finer Work

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 1 (P)

A high degree of skill is exhibited by the women employed as weavers and drawers in the cotton mills of this city. The most expert of these are found in the mills which make fine and fancy goods.

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Conferences of Methodists to Consider Pension Project

Starting on April 7 at Westfield, Mass., Members Will Be Meeting at Some Point in New England on Every Day of the Month

Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England are making active preparations for the annual conferences to be held in April, says the Associated Press.

Starting April 7, Methodists will be meeting at some point in New England every day of the month.

The New England Conference, made up chiefly of Massachusetts churches, will meet at Westfield, April 7-11. It is 18 years since that city has been chosen as the meeting place. Bishop Frederick D. Leete of Indianapolis will preside.

It is expected that consideration of the revised pension plan drawn up at the Methodist General Conference at Springfield in 1924 will occupy much of the time. This plan must be accepted by every conference in the country before it can be put in operation and a number of conferences already have approved it.

World Service Commission

Prominent clergymen and officials from the general boards will discuss the program of the World Service Commission as it affects the work of the Board of Foreign Missions and other missionary and benevolent programs of the church.

The New England Southern Conference, taking place in Connecticut and Rhode Island churches, will meet at South Middletown, Conn., on April 7. Bishop E. G. Richardson of Atlanta, Ga., will preside.

On April 14, the New Hampshire Conference will start its sessions at Dover, with Bishop Leete presiding. Addresses are promised by Bishop William F. Anderson of Boston and Bishop Wallace E. Brown of Foochow, China. This conference also will consider the pension plan and much attention will be paid to the problems of rural churches.

Vermont Conference

Bishop Charles W. Burns of San Francisco will preside at the Vermont Conference, meeting at Brattle-

boro on April 21. One of the speakers will be Bishop George R. Gross of Peking, China, formerly president of DePauw University. The pension plan will be explained by the Rev. Dr. T. A. Stanford of Chicago.

Mrs. Lucie M. Norris, corresponding secretary of the New England branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, will describe her recent trip of 4600 miles through Japan and Korea. How missions and church extension will be given a prominent place in the discussions.

The Maine Conference will meet at Rockland on April 28. Bishop Anderson will preside.

At the concluding session of each conference appointments of pastors for the coming year will be announced. While it is the custom to make frequent transfers of clergymen from one church to another, many churches have petitioned for the retention of their present pastors for another year.

FULL VALUATION URGED BY MR. LONG

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 1 (Special)—Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, urged that a full and fair cash value be placed on all real estate and tangible personal property during this year so that it can be determined accurately how much property in each community is escaping taxation because of its being classed as non-taxable, at the meeting of the Hampden and Hampshire County Assessors' Association here yesterday.

George L. Beals of Northampton was elected president of the association. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, John C. Amherst; treasurer, O. Louis Wollcott, East Longmeadow; secretary, William H. Trumbull; an executive committee and a legislative committee.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 1

E

SENATE INQUIRY REVEALS SPLIT IN TARIFF BOARD

Members of Commission in Disagreement Over Flexible Provisions of Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The special Senate committee investigating the working of the United States Tariff Commission revealed a wide-open breach between members of the commission in testimony offered before it. Alfred P. Dennis, vice-chairman, following Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the tariff body, asserted that a "high protectionist bloc" rules the commission, minced no words in claiming that the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act are being sabotaged, and seemed to take the opportunity of the present inquiry to express long-pending opinions.

The special committee, which made congressional history at its outset when the Senate specifically called upon the Vice-President to name to its membership a "Progressive Republican," and which now consists of two Republicans, two Democrats and Robert M. La Follette, the "Progressive" in question, has so far accomplished the following results:

1. It has demanded and received copies of the Tariff Commission's hitherto unpublished reports on six commodities, including the sugar report, round which a controversy has centered.

Flexible Provisions "Unworkable"

2. It has learned from Mr. Marvin, chairman of the commission, that the flexible provisions of the Tariff Act are, in his opinion, "unworkable," and that he favors giving the power to make changes in schedules now held by the President to Congress.

3. It has heard Mr. Dennis denounce the alleged protectionist "bloc" within the commission itself, which in his opinion, has caused the proposed flexible provisions of the measure to "pretty nearly break down."

Mr. Dennis is a former Princeton professor. He said he was named to the commission as the result of efforts of Herbert Hoover. He explained at once that he is a "moderate protectionist" and believes in a scientific adjustment of tariff schedules. He is an ardent supporter of the flexible tariff machinery. He charges that a majority of the commission are high protectionists, and refuse to utilize the flexible feature of the act except to increase rates.

"The law has been miserably administered and this has been done at a deliberate purpose by the majority members of the commission in order to break it down," he charged.

Mr. Dennis' testimony shows a sharp division within the six members of the commission. With Mr. Marvin, the chairman, there are now aligned, he said, A. H. Baldwin and Edgar B. Crossard, both appointed as Republicans, and also Henry H. Glassie, named as a Democrat. On the other side are Edward P. Costigan and Mr. Dennis, both Democrats.

Mr. Dennis said he supports the flexible provision of the law because it allows scientific judgment to enter the administration of the tariff. He joined the commission, he said, in "saving" this feature. To show that the commission is being utilized he said that since the bill was passed in October, 1922, a total of 493 applications to alter duties have been received, affecting 247 commodities. Only 12 changes, he said, have actually taken place.

Explaining Delays

"It takes the applicant three and sometimes four years to get relief, if he gets it at all," he said. "Furthermore, there is no use in having the flexible provision unless it acts both ways to reduce duties as well as to increase them. In the four years of the law, however, there have been but two instances where duties have been reduced."

Asked to explain the commission's delays, Mr. Dennis charged that members take "days to do what they could accomplish in minutes." He attributed delays also to the "indisposition of the commission to push through cases involving decreases in duties."

Following subpoenas served by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, on John E. Bethune, secretary of the Tariff Commission, the reports on sugar, gold leaf, halibut, linseed oil, print rolls and casings which have hitherto been withheld from the public were given the committee.

Mr. Bethune said his commission voluntarily surrendered the reports, with only one dissenting vote. The commission believes, he said, that the publication of the halibut report is not compatible with public interest.

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terest, in view of negotiations with Canada on the subject now in progress.

Anti-Administration Senators, who voted to establish the special committee, are inclined to make capital of the friction disclosed within the commission.

MEXICO DENIES GRANT TO JAPAN

Foreign Affairs Minister Says No Magdalena Bay Concession Made

MEXICO CITY, April 1 (AP) — Denying reports that a Japanese syndicate had obtained land concessions on Magdalena Bay in Southern California, Aaron Saenz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asserted that Mexico did not grant privileges or preferences based on nationality. It only required that foreigners comply with Mexico's laws.

The minister said in the present case Mexico did not recognize the right of the United States Senate to conduct an investigation into a matter which was exclusively under Mexico's sovereignty, but that he considered it proper to deny the report that a Japanese syndicate had obtained a concession on Magdalena Bay. Two Americans at present are enjoying a concession granted them during the régime of President Diaz.

Minister Saenz added that the present report concerning the alleged Japanese concession was "due to an other of those frequent yellow campaigns against Mexico, carried out by certain newspapers in the United States."

Both Japan and America Investigating Land Report

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — Formal denial of reports that the Mexican Government had granted a 2,000,000-acre land concession in Lower California to a Japanese syndicate was issued here by Ambassador Tellez, who said he was acting on instructions from his Government.

The Ambassador said that during the Diaz régime a broad tract on the coast of Lower California had been granted to an American named Haft, who still holds it under a requirement that the consent of the Mexican Government must be obtained before his rights can be conveyed to any foreign corporation.

"An investigation published in the press, regarding the concession to a Japanese corporation," he added, "are therefore absolutely false."

Announcement was made during the day at the Japanese Embassy that instructions had been sent from Tokyo to Japan's envoy in Washington and Mexico City to seek information regarding the reported concession. The Japanese consul at Los Angeles also has been directed to investigate, particularly to ascertain whether there is a Dr. Osawa, who was reported to have obtained the concession.

The question came up for brief discussion at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. William E. Borah, chairman, announcing that he was pursuing an investigation and would report later to his colleagues.

At the other end of the Capitol, the House Foreign Affairs Committee continued hearings on the Bonus resolution, which would urge withdrawal by the United States of recognition of the Calles Government because of alleged religious persecutions. It heard the testimony of Alfred F. Tally, attorney representing the Catholic Club of New York, who said the Mexican Constitution of 1917 was being administered by the Calles Government with a view to driving religion out of Mexico.

He presented statements by two unidentified Mexican citizens depicting condition there, which he said "deprie Mexico of the right to be included in the family of nations, and demands that the United States cease being associated with her."

NORTHWEST CREDIT MEN MEET

TACOMA, Wash., March 26 (Special Correspondence) — Promotion of the practice of charging interest on overdue accounts was voted by one of the largest gatherings of credit men here. About 300, mostly more than 600 members of the Northwest Conference of Credit Men met. Officials present included Ben B. Tregoe of San Francisco and E. D. Ross of Portland.

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HARVARD LAW SCHOOL SEEKS \$5,000,000 RESEARCH FUND

Especial Attention Needed in Criminal Jurisprudence, America's Weakest Point, Says Dean Pound in Making the Announcement

Coincident with his announcement that the Harvard Law School is preparing to make an appeal to the American people for a fund of \$5,000,000, to be used mainly for legal research, Dean Roscoe Pound issued a statement discussing judicial problems in which he declared that criminal law is the weakest point in American jurisprudence and urgently demands competent investigation if adequate reform is to be made.

Plans for the nation-wide financial campaign are still in a formative state, but will be carried into action in the near future, it was announced. The fund, sought to establish five new research professorships, and to increase research facilities, would also be used to improve the physical equipment of the school and to enlarge the faculty. A larger school is not contemplated.

"American law schools can render a real service, not merely to the profession, but to the economic and business interests of the country, and to every citizen by carrying on the scientific investigation on which the law reforms of the future must go forward."

How \$5,000,000 Could Be Used

Officials of the Harvard Law School explained that it is proposed that the \$5,000,000 would be used in the following manner:

Buildings and land \$2,000,000
Endowment of old-name professorships \$1,000,000
Dean's Fund \$100,000
Endowment of five new professorships \$1,000,000
Journals, Organization and Administration, Legal History, and Comparative Law \$1,000,000

Endowment of graduate fellowships \$500,000
Endowment of 20 first-year students \$100,000
General endowment of library \$100,000
Provision for bibliographical publications \$100,000

Total proposed \$5,000,000

Further special funds, it was said, will be sought later to be applied as follows:

Provision of fellowships for investigation—\$40,000 a year for five years. We ask to have this underwritten and provided as a fund, as an expedient.

A special fund of \$100,000 for collection of legislation and decisions of Latin-American countries and countries of eastern Europe, to be expended in five years.

A special fund of \$100,000 for bibliography of American statutes, to be used at the rate of \$20,000 a year for five years.

REICH COMMENTS ON AMERICAN BILL

Proposed War Claims Settlement Arouses Much Interest

BERLIN, March 31 (AP) — The German press has given prominent publicity to dispatches from Washington describing the plan for the settlement of war claims between the United States and Germany, which was placed before Congress on Monday in a bill presented by Odgen L. Mills, Representative of New York.

The papers assert that under this plan, the author of which is Garrard B. Winston, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, German business and industry would receive a new impulse.

In particular, the common-law doctrine of drawing principles from the judicial experience of the past to decide the controversies of the present is threatened by administrative methods which treat all questions, not as illustrations of some general principle, but which regard administrative acts as a unique series of independent acts.

"We may not rely upon laymen to make the administration of justice in this country equal to its task under the conditions of today, nor may we hope to effect what is needed through the incidental efforts of practicing lawyers.

"The work of the practitioner of today is too specialized, and he is too much engrossed with the management of enterprises and the practical guidance of business to be in a position to contribute more than an occasional service."

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INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

Beginning April 1, 1926, interest will be allowed from the first of each month, instead of from the first of each quarterly interest period, as heretofore.

Deposits made on or before the THIRD BUSINESS DAY OF ANY MONTH, will draw interest from the FIRST OF THAT MONTH, if left in the bank until the end of the quarterly interest period.

Interest will be credited every three months as usual:

APRIL 1, JULY 1, OCTOBER 1, AND JANUARY 1

The United States Savings Bank

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petus through the restitution by the United States of about 1,000,000,000 gold marks in cash and goods, even though the restitution would be "only in drops."

The papers, however, stress the caution that the

RADIO

HIGH-POWERED RUGBY STATION IS DESCRIBED

Radiocast Listeners May
Tune in for News
Flashes

The necessity for an efficient system of intercommunication among the widely scattered territories which constitute the British Empire became so pressing that in 1920 a commission was appointed, with Lord Milner as chairman, to work out details of the Empire's network of wireless stations that had been suggested some time previously. It was decided to begin the scheme by building a very powerful station in England, at a cost of £400,000; and accordingly, upon a site of 900 acres at Hillmorton near Rugby, there has been built what is probably the most powerful wireless station in the world.

This station was specially designed by the Wireless Telegraphy Commission and the wireless section of the engineering department of the General Post Office. Toward the end of 1925 the station had passed from the structural to the range-telling stage, and in 1926 was able to send out messages which could be picked up not only in the remotest corners of the British Empire and by ships at sea, but in every other country where there is in existence an efficient receiving station.

The new station embraces features which register notable advances in the science of radio-telegraphy. It is a threefold station: it is alone among the world's largest wireless stations in using the valve system of transmission; it has a novel installation for transatlantic telephony, more powerful than any in existence; and it is also a short-wave transmitting station. The outside appearance of this great achievement of modern engineering science is a series of 12 steel masts 320 feet high, carrying three miles of aerials, each supported by 15 steel wire ropes arranged in groups of stays.

Each long stay is 1000 feet in length. At a distance the masts, stays and aerial look like a kite. At the top of each mast is a platform on which the masts are over 1200 feet in height. There is an electric lift (elevator) to hold three persons; there is also a steel ladder; both means of travel are protected by safety devices. The 12 masts are a quarter of a mile apart and support an antenna of sausages type about 12 feet in diameter. These masts are constructed to withstand wind pressure of 140 miles per hour and a horizontal pull of 10 tons at the top; each one weighs about 200 tons and has ball-and-socket joint to allow movement under external forces beneath which there are porcelain insulators, specially designed and standing on granite blocks. Another notable feature in regard to the outside construction is that the outside supports are approximately 100 miles in length; a special pylon was invented to dig trenches in which the wires are imbedded. The Rugby site is on a level plateau which enables uninterrupted transmission at the start.

Tuning Fork Control

The valve house, apart from the control and other machinery, consists of a number of panels; inside these are the series of valves. In one of the center panels is a steel tuning fork, maintained in continuous oscillation by a D. E. R. valve of the type with which wireless amateurs are familiar. This instrument was invented by Dr. W. H. Eccles and Mr. Jordans as a war device for the timing of gun-fire; at Rugby its purpose is to maintain vibrations at a regular speed of about 2000 per second, and it serves as a "master oscillator," keeping the chosen wave-length to its exact dimensions.

The engineers are of opinion that the constant wave will help in reception through atmospherics, and listeners ought thereby to receive clearer messages. This opinion has already been borne out, and it is found that transmissions from the station are being received with extreme distinctness at very great distances. The nature of the reception of the signals is discharged at Rugby, when they reach a little ship off the Falkland Isles, a prairie town in western Canada, a hill station in India, a sheep ranch in Australia, or any other part of the world, is thus regulated by, and dependent upon, the diminutive tuning-fork at the originating station.

Such perfection and sensitive exactness would not have been attained had not the Post Office Wireless Research Department invented supplementary apparatus, by means of which the oscillations started by the tuning-fork are enriched in "harmonics." One harmonic is selected for amplification by means of the valves in several stages, beginning with 50 watts in the first stage and diminishing, in the case of Rugby, with 500 or even 1000 kilowatts. The current, released in waves of 18,420 meters, flashes signals instantaneously to the uttermost parts of the globe. A speed of 100 words per minute can be attained; and by the length of both long and short wave-lengths two messages can be transmitted at a time.

OFFICIAL NEWS SERVICE

In addition to the ordinary commercial uses to which the station may be put, it radiocasts the British Official News Service, hitherto transmitted from the less powerful Leafeld Station. The service has in the past been widely published in the newspaper press of countries within the range of the Leafeld Station. Henceforward, it is at the disposal of newspapers throughout the world; anyone who so desires may erect a receiving set (of which some details will be found below), and can listen three times every 24 hours to a service of news of British affairs.

These news messages are compiled in the Foreign Office and are transmitted from the Central Telegraph Office via Rugby three times daily: at 12 noon, 8 p. m., and midnight.

Greenwich mean time; the English language and the Morse alphabet are used for these transmissions. By special arrangement the British Official News Service is sent out at the low speed of about 18 words per minute, in order to facilitate reception by stations which are not equipped to receive high-speed transmission, and to insure accurate transcription by operators. The call letters of the new Rugby Station are GBR, and the wavelength on which the British Official Wireless Service is provisionally transmitted is 18740 meters.

Apparatus for Listening-In

The wireless experts of the post office do not recommend super heterodyne sets for listening to the Rugby Station. Apparatus suitable for the reception of the British official news service transmitted from Rugby must consist of the following components:

Two valves(tubes), high frequency with low decrescent tuning circuits. One independent heterodyne. One detector.

Two-valve note (audio) amplification with a single-tuned circuit, tuned to the note frequency.

The technical information given above should be sufficient to enable any capable wireless engineer to design a suitable set of apparatus for receiving messages from Rugby. A fuller specification may be obtained on application to the secretary, General Post Office, London, by those who are unable to obtain the help of an engineer.

INTERFERENCE AS TOPIC FOR EXPERT STUDY

**Mid-West Power Men Will
Discuss Problems at
Convention**

DES MOINES, Ia., March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Taking the initiative in an effort to eliminate troubles which radio fans encounter in receiving programs, the electric light and power men of the middle West have called a convention to be held at Des Moines, April 7, 8 and 9, at which there will be a discussion of this important subject led by eminent authorities, engineers, radio licensees, league representatives and university research men. The conference will bring together men from four states—Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa.

Members of the middle West division of the National Electric Light Association, who are sponsoring the meeting, believe that a great part of the interference which disturbs radio fans arises from conditions over which they have no control, but where it is their fault they desire to locate it and remedy the difficulty. They want to assist also in helping to remove other causes of interference, many of which exist without the knowledge of those responsible.

W. R. G. Baker of Schenectady, N. Y., an engineer of national prominence who is devoting practically all of his time to this subject will be one of the speakers. Herbert A. Luckey, of "Edi napolis," president of the Indiana Broadcasters League, one of the largest and most active organizations of its kind in the country, will also speak.

The Iowa Electric Light Association will meet jointly with the Middle West division.

Question Box

I wish to express my appreciation for your article which gave a new method of finding the proper adjustment. This along came your article. I made the necessary changes in wiring. Result—quality and improved sensitivity. The antenna tap was taken off at a point midway between the grid and ground connection. The antenna is rather difficult for many set owners. I have a 1500 watt station with two antennas with switches. One is 80 and the other 30 feet. Measurements indicate in having to turn up the gain to bring in distant stations desired. Of course, I cannot get stations whose wave-lengths are not in the same band.

The nature of the reception of the signals is discharged at Rugby, when they reach a little ship off the Falkland Isles, a prairie town in western Canada, a hill station in India, a sheep ranch in Australia, or any other part of the world, is thus regulated by, and dependent upon, the diminutive tuning-fork at the originating station.

Such perfection and sensitive exactness would not have been attained had not the Post Office Wireless Research Department invented supplementary apparatus, by means of which the oscillations started by the tuning-fork are enriched in "harmonics." One harmonic is selected for amplification by means of the valves in several stages, beginning with 50 watts in the first stage and diminishing, in the case of Rugby, with 500 or even 1000 kilowatts. The current, released in waves of 18,420 meters, flashes signals instantaneously to the uttermost parts of the globe. A speed of 100 words per minute can be attained; and by the length of both long and short wave-lengths two messages can be transmitted at a time.

POLISH RADIO SHOW IN MAY

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The first All-Polish Radio Exposition will be held from May 15 to May 24, inclusive, at Warsaw, states a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochran, Warsaw. The exposition committee includes Mr. Grabaki, Minister of Education; General Zelkowski, Minister of War, and Mr. Olejnicki, Minister of Industry and Commerce. The exposition will have four divisions, namely, the educational division with instruction and history of radio-booths; the military division, showing the radio apparatus used by the army; the amateur division and the industrial division.

Foreign manufacturers of radio products are expected to participate in the exposition only through their local Polish agents. It is believed in Poland that there will be several exhibits of German, French and English apparatus.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 2

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

9 a. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Children's Stories by Bishop's choir of the First Baptist Church, under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright. 11—CNRA Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNET, Toronto, Ont. (257 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Promenadori and his King Edward Concert Orchestra. 8—Address: Eastern Canadian manager from Mr. E. Warren, general manager, central region, Canadian National Railways. 9—Special concert by the British Official Wireless Service. 10—British Official Wireless Service is provisionally transmitted is 18740 meters.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (248 Meters)

4:45 p. m.—"Frankie" Ward and his Promenaders. 5:45—"Today's stock market," 6:15—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 6:45—"Big Brother Club," 7:30—"Program of entertainment," 8—"Garden talk," 9—"Music Box," 10—"Sight and Sound," 9—"Musicals," 9:30—"Inca," 10—"From New York, Anglo-Persians."

WBZ and WBZ-Broadway, Springfield, Mass. (248 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Market report as furnished by Department of Agriculture at Boston.

WBZ-TV, Boston, Mass. (300 Meters)

8:30—"The series of a course in economics under the auspices of the Massachusetts University Extension Division," 9—"Sports," 10—"Sportsman's Club," 11—"Sight and Sound," 12—"Music Box," 13—"Musical," 14—"Musical," 15—"WTCA," 16—"WTCA," 17—"WTCA," 18—"WTCA," 19—"WTCA," 20—"WTCA," 21—"WTCA," 22—"WTCA," 23—"WTCA," 24—"WTCA," 25—"WTCA," 26—"WTCA," 27—"WTCA," 28—"WTCA," 29—"WTCA," 30—"WTCA," 31—"WTCA," 32—"WTCA," 33—"WTCA," 34—"WTCA," 35—"WTCA," 36—"WTCA," 37—"WTCA," 38—"WTCA," 39—"WTCA," 40—"WTCA," 41—"WTCA," 42—"WTCA," 43—"WTCA," 44—"WTCA," 45—"WTCA," 46—"WTCA," 47—"WTCA," 48—"WTCA," 49—"WTCA," 50—"WTCA," 51—"WTCA," 52—"WTCA," 53—"WTCA," 54—"WTCA," 55—"WTCA," 56—"WTCA," 57—"WTCA," 58—"WTCA," 59—"WTCA," 60—"WTCA," 61—"WTCA," 62—"WTCA," 63—"WTCA," 64—"WTCA," 65—"WTCA," 66—"WTCA," 67—"WTCA," 68—"WTCA," 69—"WTCA," 70—"WTCA," 71—"WTCA," 72—"WTCA," 73—"WTCA," 74—"WTCA," 75—"WTCA," 76—"WTCA," 77—"WTCA," 78—"WTCA," 79—"WTCA," 80—"WTCA," 81—"WTCA," 82—"WTCA," 83—"WTCA," 84—"WTCA," 85—"WTCA," 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Architecture—Art News—Musical Events

Sid Grauman's Unique Theaters

By RALPH FLINT

New York, March 30
MONG the interesting film celebrities to turn up recently in New York from the west coast is Sid Grauman, motion picture impresario and builder of unusual theaters. In Los Angeles and Hollywood the name of Grauman is synonymous with the presentation of pictures on a scale that is only occasionally equalled in New York, and with the designing and construction of picture theaters that have no exact counterpart anywhere. In the open, unframed atmosphere of southern California, this screen showman has had the opportunity to work out his original ideas without let or hindrance, and there is nothing under the sun quite like his Metropolitan Theater in Los Angeles with its massive concrete partitions and ornament, or his elaborate Egyptian Theater in Hollywood with its eastern courts and colonnades and decorations.

Today, just a few blocks away from the Egyptian Theater on Hollywood Boulevard, is another theatrical venture of Mr. Grauman's, one that is to eclipse anything he has yet achieved. It is to be a motion picture theater in the Chinese manner, with impenetrable walls, sloping tiled roofs, massive columns, circular courts, and gleaming lacquers. This is to be carried out on a lavish scale, with more novelties embodied than all his other creations put together. Sitting in his suite at the Plaza, where he is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck (Norma Talmadge), Mr. Grauman went over the plans of his Oriental theater with the enthusiasm of one who knows that he has hit upon a really taking idea. ♦ ♦ ♦

The giant steam shovels have been at work for some time now excavating for this unique structure, and ever since the night of Jan. 5, when the presence of screen stars, studio executives, and civic personages of rank Mrs. Schenck, assisted by Anna May Wong (the Chinese screen actress), turned the first spadeful of earth, Chinese lanterns, popping firecrackers, booming gongs, brilliant banners, and Oriental delicacies served by Chinese servants gave a preliminary touch of atmosphere to the occasion, serving notice on the film capital that something really notable was about to rise up in its midst. Just as Hollywood was once started by the use of the Egyptian ideas and motives for a modern American theater, so once more speculation runs rife as to what use will be made of ancient Chinese symbols and modes in assembling an up-to-the-minute picture palace.

The approach to the theater will be through great Chinese arched, elliptical arches, each surrounded by a wall 45 feet high. A huge tiled roof, in burnished copper, supported by 90-foot columns, will guard the esplanade to the theater, while within the open court, where tropical fish will sport in fountains and pools and rare horticultural pieces will be installed full grown as was accomplished when the landscape gardening was accomplished for the Panama Pacific Exposition, will be stationed native Chinese artisans who will be engaged in the various arts and crafts of their native land. Mr. Grauman barely hinted at a novel and costly device which he is to use in this court, by means of which the volume of water power out into great colored vats will be graduated to the volume of the orchestra music to be broadcasted from within the theater. Chinese shops will flank this court and everything that will tend to create a sense of Old-World China will be used. A great gold dragon in relief, standing 25 feet high, will guard the esplanade, and at night concealed flood-lights will illuminate its gleaming coils. ♦ ♦ ♦

Within the foyer of the theater, 30-foot walls elaborately embellished with decorative scenes taken from old Chinese screens and flanked by giant red lacquered columns will make a distinctive approach to the main auditorium. Here the audience will assemble on either side, passing through great colonnades of towering lacquered columns seven feet in diameter. Gorgeous Chinese hangings, some of them more than 25 feet in length, and intricate sculptural reliefs and fine metal armors will be used here. The colonnades themselves are to be inlaid with bronze, brass and other metal devices indicative of Chinese art. The auditorium will have a towering roof of 10 stories in height which will give the sense of being seated in a hall of vast proportions. The proscenium arch will be 65 feet wide, and the stage will be large enough to accommodate the most pretentious spectacles. Chinese antique art will be used in all the foyers and various lounges. No expense will be spared in order to bring this novel structure to a high point.

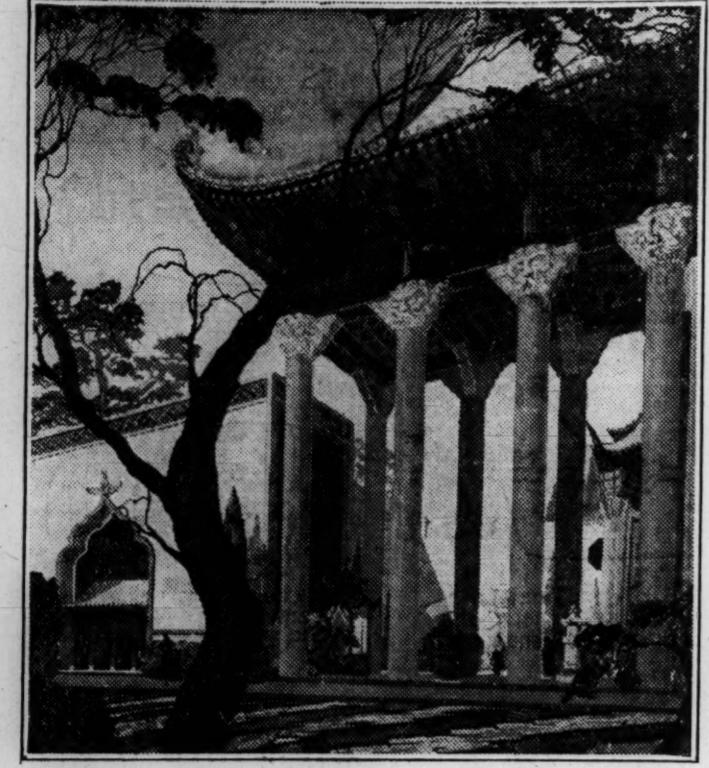
Santa Barbara Shows

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Paintings, water colors and statuettes by S. Theodore, Jr., and Elizabeth Sturtevant Theodore form an exhibit in the Pasé de la Guerra club room of the Santa Barbara Art Club.

Mr. Theodore's canvas entitled "Lotus Flowers" is his finest painting of the group. Three or four large, delicate lotuses stand out from the surrounding mass of green garden foliage in as striking a manner as the setting sun stands out from the surrounding field of sky and clouds. A painting entitled "Ott's Garage," in which a particular garage in question is dwarfed into insignificance by the glory and lasting beauty of the mountains in back of it, is a happy surprise. Two water colors picturing the peaks of mountains and the surrounding boundlessness of space, giving the observer a sense of being at the end of the world.

Of Elizabeth Theodore's group of four paintings, "Road's End" is her best work. All the peace and the solitude of the mountain road is there, while the blue of the sky glitters charmingly with the deeper blue of the distant ocean waters. D. G.

open to all makers of worth-while pictures, irrespective of other affiliations or bookings. Mr. Grauman will do the presentations for the various houses, just as he does for his own theaters. His Hollywood "prologues" will no longer be the exclusive property of Hollywood. From way back in the days when he ran a little theater in San Francisco, Mr. Grauman has had the fair for picking stars and giving them a proper setting, and his list of now famous stage and screen personalities who got their early start with him is a long and imposing one. He works with a facile touch when in the theater, giving the last touch to his prologues often as the curtain is about to rise, and he faces the task of raising up his colorful playhouses from coast to coast with the enthusiasm and energy of a beginer. His standards for pictures are of the highest, and his theaters are celebrated for the sterling attractions and offerings that he sets upon their stages and screens.

Meyer & Holler, Architects
Entrance to Grauman's Chinese Theater, Hollywood

Philadelphia Exhibit of the Plastic Club

Pittsburgh Drama Conference Report

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 (Special Correspondence) — The gold medal of the Plastic Club, given as the prize of the club's annual exhibition, has gone this year to Mabel Pugh for her study titled "Elizabeth and the Grape Vine." The emphasis is placed upon the figure rather than upon the incidental decoration. Elizabeth stands out against her vernal background. Although the canvas is a portrait sketch it is no less a picture. In color quality it is somewhat pale—silver gray and silver green, with shadowed interplay of light filtered through verdure.

The silver medal was conferred upon a technical tour de force—a "Still-Life" by Dorcas Doottle, which tells the world how much the artist knows about the application of paint, and the relation of light to color, but which lacks the refined simplicity of "Elizabeth and the Grape Vine."

One of the most satisfying canvases in the exhibition from the standpoint of picture making is Johanna Boericke's "Shepherd's Field Below Bethlehem." There is a poetic kinship between the flock of sheep in the valley and the flock of little white houses on the distant hill; and standing in the blue dusk of the foreground are the figures of shepherds watching—it might be through the centuries.

Two little atmospheric landscapes by Helen Reed Whitney tell of cloud and of shower, while Elizabeth Washington's "October" is woven of autumn colors. Nor should one dismiss the poetic landscape without a mention of Wuanita Smith's kindred relief, and fine metal armors to be used here. The colonnades themselves are to be inlaid with bronze, brass and other metal devices indicative of Chinese art.

Within the foyer of the theater, 30-foot walls elaborately embellished with decorative scenes taken from old Chinese screens and flanked by giant red lacquered columns will make a distinctive approach to the main auditorium. Here the audience will assemble on either side, passing through great colonnades of towering lacquered columns seven feet in diameter. Gorgeous Chinese hangings, some of them more than 25 feet in length, and intricate sculptural reliefs and fine metal armors will be used here. The colonnades themselves are to be inlaid with bronze, brass and other metal devices indicative of Chinese art.

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THE HOME FORUM

Jefferson, the Letter Writer

HE WROTE slowly and laboriously from his youth up. The fact is, he more than once referred to letter writing as a drudgery that kept him from reading and study. He sometimes found it necessary to apologize to his correspondents for his inversion of an old maxim into "not doing today what we can put off till tomorrow." And in retirement at Monticello he actually rejoiced that, "Instead of writing ten or twelve letters a day, which I have been in the habit of doing as a thing in course, I put off answering my letters now, farmer-like, till a rainy day, and then find them sometimes postponed by other necessary occupations."

Yet it is he, the busy statesman and man of multiple affairs, the many-sided citizen of the young republic, the so-called Father of Democracy, who bears the title of King of American Letter Writers. He who bequeathed us the Declaration of Independence and numerous state documents of the most vital importance, bequeathed also a correspondence of some thirty thousand letters. Beside this Madame de Sévigné's two thousand seem the merest dot. There is, however, a point of strong resemblance in these two collections: both of them contain invaluable portraits of the authors and their times.

♦ ♦ ♦

Jefferson's letter writing, in spite of his seemingly sincere dislike for occupation, extended in common with his political activities to both the New World and the Old. A list of his correspondents would serve admirably as a "Who's Who" for his era. Indeed there were few contemporaries of importance who were not in one way or another concerned in it. If he did not address them directly on subjects of mutual interest, he perhaps indulged in delightful characterizations of them for other friends, or introduced them to each other.

The common reader, familiar from earliest schooldays with the sonorous prose of the Declaration, will find a similar beauty, a similar stateliness in the letters. No better method is known of bringing the past vividly before us. And the past that was this letter writer's present became so precious, how doubly valuable his letters, whether they address Edward Everett on slavery, Robert Fulton on the need of Albert Gallatin on banks, Andrew Jackson on the Indian policy, Robert Livingston on the Louisiana purchase, Samuel Adams on political feuds, James Madison on national credit, James Monroe on foreign affairs, George Washington on commerce, or divers others on divers questions. Nor does the interest lessen when the letter is on books, religion, agriculture, education, architecture, travel, the simple life, all of which he discussed with his countrymen and with such foreign friends as General Kosciusko, Marquis de Lafayette, and Baron von Humboldt.

His delineation of the character of General Washington, embodied in a letter to Dr. Walter Jones, is accorded a place with the classics in certain school texts and is, after the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily
Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
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EDUCATIONAL

Christian Education in China at the Crossroads

Changsha, China

Special Correspondence
THE present moment is one of critical importance to Christian educators in China. For almost two years a storm has been raging over the question of missionary schools. In the eyes of the rabid nationalists it is incomprehensible that the direction of the educational policies should rest in foreign hands, however kindly disposed they may find these outsiders. The Christian schools are thus open to attack because their support and management is from abroad.

Moreover, the return from the West of well trained Chinese students with advanced degrees and the fact that many of these are telling their countrymen that Christianity is a spent force abroad, coupled with the powerful effect of certain lecturers like Professor Dewey and Bertrand Russell, cause the Chinese students to feel that education and religion must be separated, not alone in public schools, but in church schools as well. Indeed, some of the educators most in vogue tell the Chinese that it is an insult to the independence of child to give him any religious training whatever.

While the Christian schools have for a long time been engaged in trying to remove the first of these sources of opposition by making places for more and more Chinese students, it is still true that the most of the support for Chinese Christian schools comes from abroad, and it is furthermore true that the contribution of these schools is more in the direction of western subjects in the curriculum. But these facts are offset by the desire at the earliest possible date to remedy this defect; none are more earnest in their desire to find and support teachers in the Chinese departments.

The Students' Attack

Today the point of attack is, therefore, being shifted to the second of these causes. In the government schools throughout the land, with a few outstanding and notable exceptions, the management is inefficient because the students have practically gained the upper hand over the faculties and principals. There is still some amount of discipline in the Christian schools. Time is wasted in Chinese schools over strikes concerning trivial matters; in Christian schools these strikes sometimes occur, but not so frequently and not with student triumph. Therefore, they are the object of attack. No great amount of sympathy can come to a group of students who openly seek to overthrow discipline, so the student unions camouflage their real grievances and charge these schools with being the advance guards of "imperialism." The whole Christian movement is sometimes so interpreted. The argument runs about as follows:

Religion is a drug to kill the conscience and heart of man. Western nations desire to exploit China and have already made inroads on her independence, but to-day forcible measures are somewhat out of style. Hence the indignation arises from the majority through their powerful upstart religion. Unless China wishes to perish, she must arouse herself and recover her educational rights, for education most reinforces religion.

There are several phrases in connection with these movements, and they are applied indiscriminately to political, religious, or educational matters, with a powerful sting. "Imperialism" is the first of these, because of the position of China in various directions wherever foreigners have anything to do in management, whether of plot of land, business, education, or church matters, the "imperialists" and Chinese who follow them are either "foreign slaves" or the "running dogs of imperialism." One cannot easily stand against such epithets in China, particularly immature students. But this is not all. "Cultural invasion" is another of the western methods of undermining Chinese integrity. There is a strong element of truth in the charge that Chinese sanctions are being undermined where the Chinese and western cultures come into contact, but the educators are not personally responsible for this evil, since the places where this happens are those places where the older Chinese arrangements fail to measure up to modern ideals. "Recovery of educational rights" is a final and powerful phrase in the campaign against Christian schools. To the student unions this means the elimination of foreign control and of the Christian teachings given in the schools.

Nevertheless the Christian schools are still the most efficient ones in the country, and if they are closed many a youth will be thereby debarred from any sort of education. The educational authorities realize this fact and have been trying to find some way to continue these schools while at the same time bringing them into the national system. Last November the Ministry of Education brought forward a new set of regulations for the registration of schools maintained from abroad. These require that the president or at least the vice-president shall be a Chinese, and that the books and papers used there are such, shall have a Chinese majority. The curricula are to conform to those of the Government, they are not to have religious propaganda as their aim, and are not to make their courses in religion compulsory. For the last three months these regulations have been seriously debated both among the Christian educators and the anti-Christian student movements. The former find difficulties which threaten the future of the Christian movement, and the latter consider that religion must be prohibited altogether and not permitted even as an elective.

Christian Educators Center

The Christian educators have met in two or three conferences, one of them recently closed at Shanghai having been attended by a widely representative group of college teachers and officers. The majority sentiment was clear that at soon as the necessary officers and trustees can be found, the schools shall become Chinese. That would remove the charge that the schools are alien and denominational.

But on the last two regulations

there was a wide difference of opinion. Most of the Chinese argued in favor of the regulations as they are, pointing out that they are a fair compromise and represent a serious and friendly attempt to harmonize the conflicting views, with the hope of allaying the serious opposition to the Christian schools.

That they do not forbid religious instruction as similar regulations formerly did in Japan is pointed to as proof that they will be administered liberally. In fact, some of the Chinese believe that the regulations may be evaded in many different ways.

The foreign members, with a few exceptions, consider that while voluntary religious instruction may be quite as effective in bringing up a child as compulsion, these regula-

tions in the hands of a Communist Ministry might be interpreted to forbid religious instruction in any form. The last two regulations are so ambiguously worded as to be susceptible of two possible interpretations, and thus far the ministry declines to interpret them clearly.

These regulations have placed the foreign educators in a very difficult position. Should they accept the schools and register the schools, the Christian educational system would become a part of the governmental system, or at least fall in all respects under its control. This would enable students from these schools to be transferred to government technical institutions, which are open only to holders of certificates of recognized schools. But the westerner finds it difficult to accept the idea that private schools are forbidden to exercise full academic and religious freedom, which even the Chinese Constitution grants unconditionally. Some would accept these regulations on the basis that half a loaf is better than no bread; others would delay action until such time as the ministry brings the regulations into harmony with constitutional guarantees.

A Radical Minister

Meanwhile the anti-Christian group is fighting against the regulation as going too far altogether in the direction of recognizing Christianity. For these regulations and other questions wherein the minister had offended the students—he is the Conservative who has been at the back of the movement to revive the classics, thus incurring the ill will of the radical elements—he has been attacked, his house fired and he himself driven into retirement. In his place a radical minister sits in the office, and the student union in Peking has brought tremendous pressure on him either to rescind the regulations entirely or to prohibit religious instruction in all schools, public or private. They have succeeded in getting some edicts issued to meet their wishes, but these are not thus far being enforced, and the fighting now going on will probably cause a rest in this direction. The Cabinet, with greater foresight than the student unions, refuses to abrogate the November regulations. It remains to be seen whether any of the Christian schools will register under them or whether, in case they apply, the pressure from the students will be too strong for the feeble Government in Peking.

Meanwhile the student unions are attempting throughout the country to get the students to leave the Christian schools. Many of the Chinese institutions are willing to accept such students on full standing. Thus far their efforts have been successful, but only to slight degree, because these students, especially of college and middle school grade, realize the educational superiority of these Christian schools and are not conscious of becoming enslaved through their experiences in them. But the social pressure and the cry of patriotism do have their effect on certain classes of students, and their absence from the Christian schools is



"Pet Day" Was Celebrated at the Brooklyn Grammar School in San Diego Recently, and the Children Who Did Not Bring Some Sort of Animal Pet Between Them Were Few and Far Between. There Was Almost Every Kind of Pet Imaginable, From Horned Toad to Impossibly Tiny, Ponies, and Including Cricket, Polliwogs, Chickens, Dogs, Cats, Turtles, Beetles, Frogs, etc.

A Raised Platform on the School Grounds Was Used for the Animals to do Their Tricks on. Prizes Were Awarded. This Picture Shows Janet Miller, Whose Pet Took First Prize as the Whitest White Cat.

Hobo College in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence
THE Hobo College of Chicago, in closing its winter season, has recently graduated a hobo student body that must be the better for attendance at this unique educational institution. For when the spring jobs open up and hoboos take to the road, the college closes its doors. Perhaps next winter many of these same men will drift back with the vagabonds and again crowd the rough benches in the room on West Washington Street, once more to hear and discuss the talks given there by university professors and social experts. Now, however, they are scattering, and only they themselves know whether or not they go out with a new attitude gained through the classes, and a memory, possibly, that men back in the world of education and homes and family life care about the hobos and are trying to help society to make right adjustments with him.

"What is our purpose? What are the men after?" repeated Dr. Bert L. Reitman, the director, in an interview at the Hobo College. "Well, why are you here?" he asked suddenly of the 200 hoboes gathered for the afternoon session. The answers came back severally.

"To improve myself... To be with other men... To be going somewhere... To hear the speakers..." "To talk things out..." "To get an education."

"You hear? As a matter of fact, they come to the college for every reason from keeping warm to studying their own relationship to the structure of society," he explained. "And we try to give them a chance to think straight. Adrift, many would join the destructive element of radicals. Here they are improving their outlook and through discussion facing constructively some of their problems under the steady leadership of speakers who are interested and truthful.

In addition to lectures we have concerts and social gatherings as at any college. Also, we take crowds to "pop" concerts and good plays. Then, of course, we avail ourselves of the splendid opportunities for free education at the Field Museum, Historical Society, and Art Institute.

Of the lectures given at the college, Dr. Martin H. Bickham of the United Charities and a member of the volunteer Hobo College faculty

said: "Chicago, because of its location and railroads, is the hobo center of America. The Hobo College with its constructive thinking and the chance for open discussion stimulated by the lectures is doing tremendous good, not only to the hoboes themselves, but also to the professors, students, and workers who take part. The courses include classes in sociology by Prof. E. W. Burgess of the University of Chicago, in history by R. H. Leavell of Hyde Park High School, talks emphasizing economic and character development, such as 'Why Be Poor?' 'What Makes a Man Worth While?' and others. My own course this year included lecture-discussions based on: Abraham Lincoln, the qualities he developed that made him a great American; Family Life and Its Influence; American Education, the reason for it, history of it, old educational methods based on fear and authority and the counteracting of some of their results in our lives; constructive ideas concerning industrial problems with a study of the causes back of these problems; and Achievement of a Creative Personality. Existing Conditions, in these lectures I talk to the men just as I would to an mature group," Dr. Bickham ended, "and their questions and discussions show that they listen intelligently."

Hobo colleges have been founded in other large cities—notably New York, Denver, and St. Louis. The Chicago college was organized in 1908 by Dr. Reitman and is supported partly by gifts from those studying the hobo situation, partly by hobo contributions, and to a large extent by Dr. Reitman himself.

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Do Schools Aim for Black-Coated Jobs?

An Instructive Survey

Leicester, Eng.

Special Correspondence
IN ORDER to test the truth of the opinion uttered at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that the schools today produce young people who

prefer to become black-coated workers rather than workers for practical and manual trades, two investigations have been conducted in the north of England.

At Carlisle the director of education caused inquiries to be made as to the occupations the older boys in 12 elementary schools would like to follow when they leave school.

The inquiry was answered by 850 boys near the leaving age, and the replies were distributed as follows:

Transport service on railway, motor, etc. 15

Building and engineering trades, joinery, carpentry, etc. 141

Engineers 130

Clerical work in offices, shops, etc. 96

Farm life 59

Salemen in shops 59

Civil Service and Post Office 47

Fishing, work 31

His Majesty's Forces, naval and military 31

Unskilled labor 28

Printing and allied trades 28

Miscellaneous 6

America's Rural Schools

Forging Steadily Ahead

Washington, D. C.

Special Correspondence

D ESPITE the movement of population cityward, over 5,000,000

American children are receiving

their education—and their only

education—in the little schoolhouse at the crossroads. If we could make

a sweeping circle of the whole

country by airplane and look down

from that point of vantage upon

these many thousands of centers,

only thus could we actually visualize

the extent to which they constitute

the educational opportunity of

future citizens. Probably only

the barest handful of specialists realize

that in a large number of the states

the schools of rural communities or

of small towns serving the surrounding

country districts far outnumber

those of the cities. Louisiana, for instance, outside of New Orleans, is almost exclusively a rural school State, and, through the South and West a more or less similar condition prevails. Some slight idea of their number can be most succinctly conveyed by citing the fact that 13 of the states have more than 5000 one-teacher schools apiece, and Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania have the astonishing number of 9000 each. The total number for the whole country is 100,000.

The question is, What sort of op-

portunities shall the children of these

areas be offered? Here, again, the

secondary schools do not prepare

merely for "black-coated" jobs.

Black-coated jobs 125

Agriculture, wholesale and retail

trades, manufacturing, navy, army,

etc. 121

Universities 55

Other schools 20

Not known 20

In both primary and secondary

schools, therefore, the children show

a distinct preference for practical

occupations, and take up such occu-

pations on leaving school.

Gratifying Change

Therefore it is highly gratifying to have presented an outline of present conditions throughout the country, and to get a picture of the steady

advances that are being made, as

revealed in the advance sheets of the

biennial survey of education in the

United States (1922-1924) published

by the Federal Bureau of Education.

Only this national and official agency

alone can assemble the data on a

nation-wide scale, and hence its bul-

lets represent the most complete

and authoritative information.

In the present report just issued, entitled "Constructive Tendencies in Rural Education," Mrs. Katherine M. Cook summarizes the progress achieved in this field of educational endeavor and also the pressing prob-

lems. Most striking is the increasing amount of financial aid allotted to local communities by the states. Seventeen have added to the support already in effect or have improved methods of distributing the funds. Seven of the states, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Missouri, have, moreover, promoted legislative programs involving state aid to rural schools. The importance of such

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SCHOOLS

MORE SHORT COVERING IS IN EVIDENCE

Market Very Irregular as Bulls and Bears Strive for Control

NEW YORK. April 1 (AP)—Stock prices made further recovery in today's market, when it became apparent that distress selling and the liquidation of longs had been completed, at least temporarily.

Burrs of selling took place at intervals, but offerings generally were well absorbed, scores of issues selling 1 to 10 points above yesterday's price quotations.

The return flow of funds to the New York money market, following the heavy withdrawals during the last two weeks, was reflected in the lower rates of the call money.

Favorable trade reports appeared during the day from several of the oil, motor, steel, copper, and railroad equipment companies.

What the rulers in various issues made heavy profit-taking by professional traders, who had bought stocks "for a turn," the general stability of the market to this selling also led to extensive short covering.

A number of issues sold or more points above yesterday's closing levels were Atlantic Refining, Pan-American B. Marine preferred, United States Fruit, American Water Works, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Ludlum Steel, American Pipe Co., and others.

Trading showed a substantial reduction in volume, but this was widely accepted as a good sign.

Foreign exchanges were irregular at the opening, with demand sterling unchanged at \$4.35 and Belgian francs plunging to a new low level at 8.63 1/2 cents.

A sharp rally in French obligations, following the announcement that bonds of the Government budget were virtually stable, featured today's bond trading. Gains in these issues, most of which recently had been depressed to the year's lowest levels, ranged from 1 to 2 1/2 points with the Government's 7 1/2's leading the up-trend.

Other foreign issues joined the movement, advances of a point or so being recorded by Belgian, Serbian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, and German bonds.

A belated recovery in domestic obliga-

tions, aided by the improvement in the stock market, carried prices of various railroad, public utility and industrial issues up to 3 points.

On the Home Front, Erie and Seaboard issues headed the for-

ward movement in the carrier group, and other strong features were Internat'l Telephone 5 1/2s, Skelly Oil 6 1/2s, Manati Sugar 7 1/2s, Illinois Steel 4 1/2s and Consolidation Coal 5s.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston, New York

Renewal rate 5% 5%

Outside com'l paper 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Year money 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Commercial com'l paper 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Individual com'l. loans 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Last 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Today 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/2

Bar silver in New York 65 1/2c

Bar silver in London 30 1/2d

Bar gold in London 84 1/2d

Mexican dollars 50c

Clearing House Figures

Boston, New York

Exchanges \$107,000,000, \$1,569,000,000

Year ago today 44,000,000 131,000,000

Year ago today 35,000,000 60,000,000

F.R. Bank credit 42,799,777 79,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks

30 days 3% 2/31

60 days 3% 2/2

9 months 3% 2/2

5 months 4 1/2% 2/2

Non-bank prime eligible bank-

ers in general 4% per cent higher.

Lending Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria 4% Bucharest 6%

Budapest 6% Copenhagen 5%

Chicago 4% Edinburgh 7%

Kansas City 4% Lisbon 5%

Minneapolis 4% London 5%

Dallas 4% Madrid 5%

Prague 4% Mexico City 6%

Berlin 4% Rome 7%

Richmond 4% San Francisco 10%

Paris 4% Stockholm 5%

Amsterdam 3% Swiss Bank 6%

Athens 10% Tokyo 7.03

London 4% Toronto 8.50

Brussels 7% Warsaw 12 1/2%

Calcutta 6% Oslo 6

Berlin 6% Paris 6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last

Desmond Current Previous Last

Sweden 4.85c 4.85c 4.86c

French francs 0.84c 0.84c 0.84c

Swiss francs 1.26c 1.26c 1.26c

Ireland 0.402c 0.402c 0.402c

Norway 2.26c 2.26c 2.26c

Denmark 2.68c 2.68c 2.68c

Sweden 2.14c 2.14c 2.14c

Spain 1.41c 1.40c 1.40c

Portugal 1.51c 1.51c 1.51c

Austria 0.616c 0.616c 0.616c

Argentina 1.41c 1.41c 1.41c

Brazil 1.41c 1.41c 1.41c

Hungary 0.614c 0.614c 0.614c

Jugoslavia 0.176c 0.176c 0.176c

Norway 0.523c 0.523c 0.523c

Poland 0.523c 0.523c 0.523c

Yugoslavia 0.523c 0.523c 0.523c

Umania 0.041c 0.041c 0.041c

China (tied) 7.22c 7.22c 7.22c

Shanghai (tied) 1.03c 1.03c 1.03c

Bombay 0.36c 0.36c 0.36c

Yokohama 0.46c 0.46c 0.46c

Peru 1.017c 1.017c 1.017c

Colombia 0.38c 0.38c 0.38c

Peru 0.38c 0.38c 0.38c

Canadian Ex. 0.88c 0.88c 0.88c

Canadian Ex. 0.88c 0.88c 0.88c

1/2c thousand.

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co., Boston

American Trust Co. 405

Commercial Natl. Bank 265

Commercial Natl. Bank 265

Commercial Natl. Bank 265

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GASOLINE TRADE PEACE FORESEEN FOR WISCONSIN

Standard Oil Now Willing
to Alter Discount Rate to
Meet State Order

MADISON, Wis., April 1 (Special)—Out of the hearings held here on the quantity discount practice inaugurated by Standard Oil of Indiana has come a move which encourages the Wisconsin Department of Markets and the Attorney-General's office in the hope that competing gasoline companies will come together in a renewed effort to adjust their differences without intercession by the state.

If this is accomplished it may not be necessary for the Department of Markets to issue a proposed order forbidding quantity discount agreements as applied to intercity contracts, D. E. Montgomery, investigator for the department informed an interviewer.

The department and Attorney-General H. L. Ekern, who has been directing the inquiry, were pleased when John D. Clark, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, on the stand announced that the concern is willing to modify its intercity discount schedules to comply with the price publicity order issued by the Department of Markets last spring.

Requirement Inoperative.—This will enable the state to proceed with the price posting requirement, which has been practically inoperative since last summer when independent companies first entered objections to the quantity discount practice put into effect by Standard Oil.

"It indicates," Mr. Montgomery pointed out, "that the companies are ready again to talk terms with us and that is more important, with each other."

It will be difficult, Mr. Clark said, to adjust the plan of giving discounts to large collective galloons purchased in mass quantities with the Wisconsin price posting order, but he declared the company is attempting to develop changes that will make the plan satisfactory.

The hearing was adjourned to April 14, pending conferences on the best means of working out the new proposal.

Says Costs Reduced

Cross-examining Edgar L. Bogardus, marketing expert for the company, on his statement defending the discount system inaugurated last July, Mr. Ekern brought out the fact that 95 per cent of the price cuts Standard Oil has had to make have occurred since that time.

Mr. Bogardus, in his statement, justified the practice partly on the grounds of cost reduction in conduct of business, but Mr. Ekern drew from him the admission that the cost reduction basis would not apply to intercity contracts; and he admitted further that farmer consumers would not be affected if the quantity discount practice were abolished.

The statement of the Standard Oil official denying that intercity contracts tended to bind business to that concern at the expense of competitors also was attacked by the Attorney-General.

LATIN AMERICA DRYS GAINING

South American Countries
Are Moving in Direction
of Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The dry movement has made considerable recent headway in South America according to reports received by the Pan-American Union and published in its official organ. An increasing desire "to check the use of alcoholic beverages in the interests of health and economic progress" is reported "in many, if not all, of the Latin-American republics."

Smear conditions, it is said, anti-alcoholic leagues have been formed, women's clubs have taken an active part in the propaganda, and governments have legislated on the subject."

In Paraguay, the Sunday rest law which went into effect Oct. 25 of last year forbade the sale of alcoholic drinks on Sunday except at meal hours at hotels and restaurants. An active campaign is now reported as supplementing this first step against alcoholism, carried on in the schools by women interested in the matter.

In Costa Rica, President Jiménez has made instruction in alcoholism obligatory in all schools, public or private, with weekly lessons before general assemblies of all scholars. The President supports the struggle "against alcoholism, indulgence in which injures the masses by keeping them from work, wasting their money and destroying their mental and physical energy."

The Colombian Chamber of Deputies just passed a law similar to one in effect in China prohibiting the establishment of saloons in places within one block of schools. Temporary dry zones in Colombia are prescribed within a radius of one kilometer of all railway construction camps.

Extensive dry and semi-dry zones have been established in the provinces of Antofagasta and Tarapaca, Chile. With a large area exempted, the dry zone absolutely prohibits the manufacture, introduction, existence, circulation, purchase and sale of any alcoholic beverage, except in the case of a physician's prescription or for use in religious services.

At the request of the resident Indian the President may extend the dry zone to the semi-dry zone. In the so-called semi-dry zones of these two provinces, distilled beverages of high alcoholic content are forbidden, while the only fermented wine and beer manufacturers are permitted to sell their products.

General Classified

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are on a commission basis; worthwhile extra
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Wesler; desire information regarding
parents; last heard of in Germany and
Denmark; married to Mrs. M. J. McGuire, 621
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Advertisements under this heading
are limited to the publication of notices
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Pleasant bed-sitting room, business lady's
kitchen privileges. Schuyler 3481.

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tional double room, outside, well-furnished,
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7-E—Attractive, clean, five all outside, cheer-
ful rooms, elevator, private phone. Riverside
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able, service. 127 First St., Boston, Room
37. J. K. JOHNSON, Liberty 0178.

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dale, N. J.

DALE'S TO ERECT MEMORIAL

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20 (Special
Correspondence)—A monument to the
memories of North Carolina's three
signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence—William Hooper, Joseph

Evans and John Penn will be
erected in the Capitol Square at Raleigh
by the Daughters of the American Revolution of this State.

At the request of the resident in-

dent the President may extend the

dry zone to the semi-dry zone.

In the so-called semi-dry zones of

these two provinces, distilled bever-

ages of high alcoholic content are

forbidden, while the only fer-

mented wine and beer manufac-

turers are permitted to sell their

products.

"Dale's to Erect" is the name

of the organization.

At the request of the resident in-

dent the President may extend the

dry zone to the semi-dry zone.

In the so-called semi-dry zones of

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ages of high alcoholic content are

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Emphatically yes! And mainly from the overconfidence or the indifference of its friends. Not all the noisy clamor, the political intrigues, the lavish expenditures of the wets in and out of Congress could overthrow the edifice patiently reared after half a century of agitation, if those who built it would

defend it with the zeal they showed in its erection. But if they think the job done when a defensive work against the powers of darkness has been thrown up, and neglect to man it with devoted defenders, keep it well supplied with ammunition and, above all, be eternally watchful and vigilant to repel assaults, they will see the fortress fallen and the peaceful city behind given over to sack.

Prohibition is strongly entrenched in the law. Happily that is true. To repeal the Eighteenth Amendment would require, first, affirmative action by a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both Houses of Congress, or else that two-thirds of the states—thirty-two in all—should unite in demanding a convention for that purpose; and, secondly, that when the amendment should have been presented in either of these ways it should be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, or by conventions in three-fourths of the states.

Obviously this process would require years of agitation even if, as is wholly improbable, it could ever be carried to a successful conclusion. But it is equally obvious that it is the goal toward which the wets are striving, and to the attainment of which all their noisy expedients of propaganda and all their criminal encouragement of law-breaking are directed. It is clear, too, that, if they are to hope for the elimination of prohibition from the Constitution, they must keep liquor ever in the consciousness—and the stomachs—of multitudes of people.

Five years of complete enforcement of prohibition, five years during which no noisy minority could be kept artificially stimulated to persistent demands for the return of King Alcohol, would end the wet propaganda forever. A nation once thoroughly de-alcoholized, like the individual in like case, would be free from the craving for the poison and would go about its business deaf to the entreaties of distillers and brewers. Nobody recognizes this better than the wets. Hence their sinister encouragement of the bootleggers in secret, and their excited denunciation of them in public.

But if the overthrow of constitutional prohibition is improbable, or, at worst, a disaster not to be apprehended for many years to come, the devitalizing of the enforcement laws is a matter of immediate concern. The purpose of the wet agitators today, like that of the distillers, brewers and saloon keepers ten years ago, is to get people to drink. A so-called "tonic" today; "light wines and beer" tomorrow; whisky and gin the days to come, is the vision before them. They urge that prohibition be "liberalized" so that the bootlegger may be extirpated, knowing well enough that the shield of legalized wine and beer will afford a shelter whence, with redoubled activity, he can pursue his nefarious distribution of the more potent liquors.

In order to accustom the public mind to this prospect, the wet propagandists are tireless in seeking publicity. The records of Congress are filled with bills which have no chance of ever getting out of committee. Newspaper polls are artfully stimulated. State legislatures are besieged with petitions. Demands are made for new referendums, even in states in which the prohibition policy has been ratified by a popular vote within two years. New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island fairly choke the Nation with alcoholic vapors. And finally, beginning next Monday, a congressional inquiry, which should never have been ordered, will enable the wet newspapers to fill their columns with mesmeric testimony of the evils of a law against which every force of disorder, immorality and crime is arrayed. There may be, doubtless, are, honest and sincere men aligned with the forces of repeal, but beyond question the powers of evil are a unit behind the movement.

It is the duty of those who believe in prohibition as a profoundly serviceable moral and economic force to meet this attack in kind. Its foes are well organized and lavishly subsidized. Strongest of the organized bodies by which prohibition was effected and by which it can now be defended is the Anti-Saloon League, which deserves to the fullest degree the support, both moral and financial, of Americans having social welfare at heart. But individual activity, as well as organized resistance, is necessary. If those who believe in a sober America would but voice their opinions as forcefully and as steadily as do those who are striving to break down the barrier of the Eighteenth Amendment, the true opinion of the Nation would be more accurately represented.

Particularly is this true of the women of America. Perhaps they may be unaware of the way in which they are misrepresented by the proponents of a policy friendly to liquor. These propagandists are persistently claiming that the sentiment of womanhood has changed; that the sex which furnished much of the moral force which drove out the saloon is now prepared to witness its return without uniting against it. Abominably false as is the assertion, it can only be disproved and demolished by the action of women themselves. We do not for an instant doubt that this action will be speedily taken.

The danger points today are the press and the politicians. Both are responsive to public opinion when so expressed as to have no doubt of its character. Letters to editors, to legislators, to enforcement officials, to senators and representatives in Congress will serve to indicate to them what the desire of their readers or constituents may be, much more vividly than will discredited straw votes. If the sober sense of the Nation is expressed where recognition of it is most needed, the danger to prohibition will be averted. But if to the restless and shrewd activity of the wets nothing is opposed save lethargy and indifference, prohibition will not only be in danger—it will be lost.

Is Prohibition in Danger?

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

In the last few years so many incidents have occurred which but a few months previously had seemed utterly impossible, that when one records the fact that today there is happening in Ireland something that has been longed for but believed to be beyond possibility, it merely arouses mild comment. But what is taking place today is, nevertheless, an incident which cannot be classed in any wise as among the smaller events of the present time. For on April 1, for the first time in history, North and South—King's Irish and Pope's Irish—are to meet in common council to consider the affairs of their common country. Some might object that this council is not of a permanent nature, that it is dealing with matters of but slight importance, and so on, but, even granting all this, the fact cannot be denied that a start is being made in the right direction, and few will deny that a start once made well, the race is partly won.

This meeting in common council is the more significant because of the evidence it provides of the "spirit of Locarno" in the world's thought, at a time when, following Geneva, some are claiming that that spirit has lost its force. It is not necessary to detail the incidents which led to the present harmonious arrangement, but some of them can be recalled to advantage. In 1920 the "Partition" Act was passed, but meeting with resentment and rebellion in both South and North it was not confirmed by the Treaty of 1922, which finally established the two governments in Ireland. The problem of the boundaries was, however, left to be determined at a later date. And Ireland started to put her house in order.

When Ramsay MacDonald took up the reins of office in England, however, he discovered among the "unfinished business" of the former Government this unsettled question. And at once he determined that, in the interest of law and order, the issue must be settled without delay. Hence the announcement was shortly forthcoming that a commission would be appointed, in order that the entire matter might be brought to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible. The announcement, despite its beneficent intent, aroused consternation in both Dublin and Belfast, for those whom the decision intimately affected realized far more clearly than could those who were dealing with the question more or less academically, that delimitation of boundaries between the two divisions of Ireland would be virtually impossible. But nevertheless, the commission having been appointed, it devolved upon its members to make the attempt to solve this knotty problem.

The full history of the commission's work may never be written, but one may know that it is full of records of difficulties wrestled with and critical incidents faced. What was to be done regarding the report which must be brought out as a result of the conferences? The idea of physical delimitation showed itself to be more and more unthinkable as the days passed. And then it was that the "spirit of Locarno" prevailed, to the extent that the boundary question was dropped and a compact of mutual advantage was reached between Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Cosgrave, and Sir James Craig. It was ratified by the people, with a unanimity that was astounding, and today the first meeting of the common council is to take place.

Events continue to prove that Milton was more than right when he penned the lines:

Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war.

Reasonable persons who are not in a position to judge understandingly for themselves probably will be quite disposed to accept as correct the conclusions of criminologists and students who have devoted much study to the alleged causes of crime and the remedies which have been applied, to the effect that capital punishment is not a deterrent to crime. During each legislative session in those states where the extreme penalty is supposed to be exacted in capital cases, efforts are made by those who seek the abolition of this penalty to bring about changes in the law. There is never a dearth of voluntary testimony, logical, convincing, and apparently based upon recorded experience, in support of the proposal to substitute life imprisonment for the ancient penalty.

But to date little progress has been made in effecting this desired alteration. There are always those who cling tenaciously to the belief that only by some process of physical extermination can society be made safe from the men and women who, in the heat of passion or with malice aforethought, take the lives of their fellows. This belief is, at best, but a relic of the old rule which demanded an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, based, perhaps, upon the theory that two wrongs may, in some way, make a right.

It is hardly sufficient for the average citizen who is morally certain that his interest in the matter will never be more than academic to disclaim any responsibility for the welfare of society or of the criminal. No doubt even those who are called upon to pay the penalty for their own misdeeds might with equal indifference declare that they have taken no conscious part in deciding what penalty should be exacted. It may be imagined, also, that those who most grievously offend do not, when controlled by vicious influences, stop to think of the price they will be called upon to pay.

The reasonable theory, which no one is yet ready to abandon, is that the object sought in inflicting punishment of any kind is the reformation of the guilty. And it is encouraging to note that gratifying progress in this respect is being made in nearly every civilized country in the world. Precaution against a repetition of the offense goes to an indefensible extreme when the destruction of the criminal is invoked. It being made to appear that capital punishment does not operate as a deterrent to those tempted to commit crime, there is little ground left upon which to defend that ancient practice. Men and women

"Peace Hath Her Victories"

are being reformed and rehabilitated daily. Every prison furnishes its record of these transformations.

By what right does one human being close the door of hope against another? In the divine economy, as it is now understood, no such right or privilege is claimed or reserved. Surely it can hardly be asserted that it has been delegated.

There is a revival, in the thickly populated areas adjacent to New York City, in those communities which are bordered or intersected by navigable rivers or narrow bays, of that ancient discussion of the relative rights of land traffic as opposed to those claimed by water craft. It affects, of course, those conflicting rights which arise over the older established privilege of boats of all kinds to assert their right of way, at all times during the day or night, in the channels which they used, or are presumed to have had the right to use, long before men built bridges above and across them. This continuing right is recognized by the laws of every civilized nation, despite the inconveniences which have multiplied with the increasing use of horse-drawn and motor vehicles.

So it has come to pass that in the rivers and natural waterways intersecting populous cities and the main highways and streets, a puffing tug, a pleasure craft, or any other vessel of a similar character, may pompously and imperiously demand the right of way, thus compelling the deliberate opening of a drawbridge, or a series of drawbridges, while scores or hundreds of wheeled vehicles and pedestrians wait with patience for it to pass, and by that simple act exemplify the majesty and power of law and precedent.

It is interesting to observe, in the unrelenting operation of this particular law, that however much those compelled to it object or demur, the drawbridges continue to rise at the required signal, and that there is nothing left for those who chafe and fret but to cool their heels until the time comes when they can proceed. It might be claimed that the whole category of human liberties is violated by this simple but antiquated law. Speeding railway trains, running on fixed schedules by which they are expected to connect with other trains at their terminals, are halted peremptorily. Automobile tourists on cross-country routes, trucks laden with the food necessary to supply a city, men and women hastening on errands of mercy, and workers on their way to and from their daily tasks, are all subjected to the same rule.

The object lesson is one which bears study and consideration. There is presented more than an intimation of what one might expect in the exercise of despotic or arbitrary authority. It is adherence to precedent carried almost to an extreme. Thus observed, in what seems its immutability, one may better realize the privileges so generously enjoyed by those who are citizens of a nation which accords to the people the right to make and change its laws as they see fit. It might inspire a willingness to yield obedience to the reasonable and logical laws which are representative of the popular desire or popular will. It should not be said of a free people that they obey only those laws which they cannot violate.

Editorial Notes

Whether or not one agrees with all of the views of Capt. Gilbert Frankau, British Army officer and novelist, expressed on his recent arrival in America, there is no question that much he stated concerning the importance of a proper sense of friendship between Great Britain and the United States is true. "If these two great English-speaking nations had worked together since the Treaty of Versailles, there would not be a war scar on the map of Europe today," he declared, and he urged,

Let us bring America and England into a real practical brotherhood, and then we shall have a power for good that can defy the whole world.

He contended that, between them, the two countries not only control the sea but also the foodstuffs, the iron, the coal and all the essential elements without which war cannot be waged. "If we said," he added, "Don't fight, what nation could fight?" A union, such as he advocated, he declared, "would not be a binding treaty, but a gentlemen's understanding, against war, which would make it impossible for any country, large or small, to wage war against its neighbor." Isn't all that pretty good sense?

An interesting program of summer courses has been arranged by the University of London especially for visitors to Great Britain, and it should serve its part in cementing the bonds of union between that country and the homelands of those who take advantage of them. It has been planned in such a way as to be of particular use to teachers in secondary schools and to those who are preparing for the teaching profession, although it by no means appeals only to this class of students, as it will be of general value to all who desire to enlarge their view of English literature and history. A number of entertainments have been arranged, also, and places of interest in and around London will be visited, while certificates of attendance will be given to students who satisfy the requirements.

Some strikingly frank statements were recently published as from Dr. S. J. Holmes, professor of the zoology department at the University of California, regarding the failure of the medical profession to discover any reliable remedy for colds. "There are no cures for colds," he is quoted as having stated, adding, "Medical authorities and contemporary scientists have conducted researches and investigations in the field for years, but a cure for colds cannot be found without first discovering their cause." He is further credited with the assertion that the greatest achievement in the medical world, from which all humanity would benefit, would be the discovery of a remedy for colds, and with the statement that medicine has no effect on a cold, even as a checking influence.

"When the Drawbridge Opens"

Also Present at the Pyramids

One of the outstanding things about the Pyramids is the remarkably crowded neighborhood in which they are situated. A visitor goes to see the Pyramids and finds himself in a maze of tombs, and temples as well, not to mention the Sphinx.

We had made the tour of the Great Pyramid when our guide (we had at last succumbed) led us off to the right along miniature sand dunes and pieces of rock and chips of alabaster from the casing of the second Pyramid (at least that is what he said they were as he pressed them into our hands).

After a few minutes we came to a slight rise in the ground with some holes in it, through one of which the guide crawled. We followed obediently, and found ourselves in a cave wondering for a moment why on earth we had come, for there was apparently nothing to see, and it was not even completely dark. Then another Egyptian appeared with a candle, which lit and held close to the wall.

As one looks through a telescope, having been told there is something to see but seeing nothing whatever, so I look at the wall, seeing only a rough surface. After a little the roughness began to take shape, and I realized that it was all carved with various scenes; there were long processions of men bringing offerings, and files of boats floating endlessly down stream with a cargo of blocks of stone declared to be the selfsame ones used in the building of the Pyramid; there was also Queen Cleopatra, though what she was doing there I can't think (perhaps the guide got rather muddled).

As carvings I had seen far better in photographs and museums, but none had thrilled me as these did, for were not these in situ, and where Abd-el-Hamid and I were standing, gaping, had not the workmen themselves stood, as beneath their tools, in the yellow glow of the torches, the wall had flowered into such delicate representations?

The walls had shown us in some sort how the monuments were erected; we were now to see with our own eyes the workmen toiling in essentially the same way. As we emerged into daylight once more, our ears were assailed by the noise of clapping and singing, and as we walked over the sand we found out what it was.

At the bottom of a great hollow lay the mystery of the ages, the Sphinx, and it was from here that the music came, for the Sphinx (horrible dictu) was being done up. It was unfortunate, because its head was almost completely masked behind scaffolding poles, disclosing nothing more definite than a vague mass of dull red against the yellows and grays of the desert. It was fortunate, because the whole body had been uncovered, paws, and pedestal, and all, and was surrounded by swarms of workpeople busily removing sand in large baskets.

We stood on the edge of the pit and looked down on the endless chain of women going down with their baskets empty, coming up again with them full to the brim, balanced on their heads. One would sing a song as they toiled up the long slope and the rest would beat a rhythm with their hands as our ancestors beat out the rhythm of "Binnorie"; then they would all join in the Arabic equivalent of "Binnorie, oh Binnorie, by the bonny milldams of Binnorie."

As they sang we forgot all about the barbed wire scattered about, and the notices of "No Admittance," and the light railway; and our thoughts fled back to the time

when a king arose who knew not Joseph. Not, of course, that he built the Sphinx, but this must have been a similar scene to those in which the Jews played such an unwilling part.

After a time we moved round to the front, and found ourselves in the position from which the Sphinx was meant to be looked at. Impressive as it was that day, even with workmen clambering about the macaque of scaffolding poles hiding its face and head, and with ladders up its sides and across its paws, what must it have been when one approached it by a broad processional avenue bestriding the desert? It must, indeed, have seemed of overwhelming size and fully deserving its Arab title of "Father of Terror."

There it couched, the monument which has fascinated the world, looking across the desert to the dim outlines of the other pyramids at Sakkara, unaffected by the hurrying swarms clambering along its back or over its paws, so old that they had to be restored in Roman times, and passing unheeding the tablet setting forth how the Sphinx appeared to Pharaoh Thothmes, who reigned about 1400 years B.C., and besought him to free it from the sand which had even then drifted over it, hiding it from the eyes of men. May it be happy in its new collar!

With an effort we tore ourselves away, and followed the guide to the edge of the plateau overlooking the Nile and the hills of Mokattam, which had been the scene of recent excavation. Here we found tombs without number, and as the guide was very zealous (having, as he said, taken a fancy to us), we had to go into every one, each with its special guardian, who lit candles for us and crawled through low holes in the ground to show us the way.

We visited so many that my only outstanding memory is a cave which the guide said was the tomb of "Malek Rhames" (though as Malek Rhames was mentioned in every cave we came to, Abd-el-Hamid and myself both declared later that we had taken him with a large grain of salt). Anyhow, whether it was Malek Rhames or not, it had a most delightful frieze running all the way round the wall; in the center, opposite the door, was the king standing in a very dignified posture, in the midst of a long line of fourteen seated scribes, looking like a schoolmaster giving a dictation lesson.

Apart from that, all I have is a confused memory of endless candles, and carvings of people, and animals, and offerings of all sorts.

It was hot work examining these caves, so low that in many we could not stand upright, and crawling through holes about three feet high. I felt the sandwiches for our lunch getting stickier and stickier. I felt that we also had been here for 5000 years, and were probably going to stop here for another 5000, when an unusually prolonged stay suddenly discovered that we had not seen the latest—only found three weeks ago—but the last.

The guide led us to a secluded spot on the edge of the cliff overlooking the Nile, and, having received his due, left us to eat our lunch in peace and daydreams of the time when, instead of the village at our feet, in which children were screaming, and dogs prowling, and men saying their prayers, there stretched a triumphal procession way from the river to the temple, and when, instead of the comments of trippers, the Sphinx listened to the songs of its priests and smelled the incense they offered. M.J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

The Woman Suffrage Bill, restricted to administrative elections, has been in force for quite a while, and the time limit fixed by this law to Italian women to avail themselves of their right to apply for a vote for the next administrative elections has now expired. So slight has been the interest shown by Italian women in the suffrage extended to them, and so few have been the applications presented in the various centers, that the time limit had to be extended for a couple of weeks, but even this did not seem to bring about better results. Indeed, the figures published by the Italian press on the number of future women voters are not gratifying, and as this law is looked upon as in the nature of a cautious experiment to be justified by results, the future of woman suffrage in Italy is rather obscure and unpromising. In Milan, for instance, where the number of women who have a right to vote amounts to 120,000, only 5 per cent—namely, about 5000—have entered their application for a vote, and many of them filed their demand after strong pressure from interested parties. In other cities with a population of 60,000 possible women voters the percentage has been much smaller. The whole thing has created a most unfavorable impression in political quarters, and the question is now being asked whether it was worth while to extend the franchise, even in this restricted form, to Italian women at all.

It is just over sixty years since the question of woman suffrage was first given attention in Italy, and the first to bring it forward was the Tuscan Minister of the Interior, Ubaldino Teruzzi, in 1863. Although often temporarily shelved, the question never ceased to interest an increasingly large number of educated women, and when the bill for woman suffrage was being debated in the Chamber of Deputies in May of last year, the Unione Femminile Italiana, representing 300,000 women, sent in its adherence to the movement. Unlike other countries, there has never been any widespread popular agitation in favor of the measure, and the peasant classes viewed it with complete indifference. The Roman Catholic Church has hitherto been consistently against it, while none of the political parties have ever made woman suffrage a plank of their platform in political elections. When the bill was passed by both houses of Parliament it was estimated that out of 12,000,000 adult Italian women, only a little over 1,000,000 would benefit under the new